

Yanks Win, 3 to 2; Today Tells the Story

The Yankees, fighting off an embattled Brooklyn brigade that wanted to wrap up this wild World Series yesterday, struggled to a throbbing 3 to 2 victory and tied up the classic at three games each on homers by Larry Berra and Mickey Mantle.

Those mighty blows, plus a sudden incredible break that gave them their other run in a mad seventh inning, more than offset two big home runs by Duke Snider, who surely will be promoted to the galaxy of Dodgers heroes after this classic is ended.

To insure the lead that hung by a thread in the final moments, Manager Casey Stengel had to bring in his great clutch ace, Allie Reynolds, to save the victory in the eighth and ninth innings.

And Reynolds was equal to the occasion, saving the triumph for his big mound mate, slick Vic Raschi, who previously had beaten the Dodgers in the second game of the series.

For a fleeting moment, it looked as if the Dodgers might be crowned world Champions for the first time in their long history when Snider, put the wood to a Raschi pitch in the sixth inning and cleared the right field screen with his third home run in six games.

But the joy in Flatbush was short-lived.

Berra leaned into a 2 and 2 pitch by Billy Loes to lead off the seventh and the ball cleared the high right field screen, a little further out from where Snider's went into the street, for a homer that tied the score at 1-1.

Gene Woodling followed with a sharp single.

What hurt Loes the most, perhaps, was that Berra's homer came on a 2-2 pitch after a foul tip that would have struck him out, had catcher Roy Campanella been able to hold the hot ball.

With Woodling darting off first base and Irv Noren at bat, Loes let the ball slip out of his hand and it rolled off the mound for a balk that sent Woodling automatic.

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ASK SEVERANCE FOR ONDA BECAUSE OF HEART DISEASE

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.—Affidavits filed with Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart yesterday by attorney Ralph Powe, representing Andy Onda, defendant in the local Smith Act case, tentatively scheduled for trial Oct. 14, ask his immediate severance on the ground that forcing his attendance at the trial would seriously endanger his life.

Meanwhile, the affidavits point out, Onda is unable to consult for any length of time with his attorney and co-defendants and thus denied the opportunity required by law for adequate preparation of his defense.

Examinations by specialists, according to the affidavits, agree Onda has a very grave heart condition in which a slight over-exertion or nervous tension could easily have fatal results.

Since consent by U. S. Attorney Edward Boyle to the request for severance would remove any obstacle to its being granted, people are being asked to write, wire or phone him at once, urging his assent to the immediate severance. His address is Federal Building, Pittsburgh.

Reuther Demands Adjustments On Pay, Pensions in Auto Pacts

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, today demanded that the auto industry accept UAW proposals for "economic adjustments" in the five-year contracts on wages and pensions. Reuther told newsmen, "We are dealing with people here, not a legalistic static document. You can't put people in a deep freezer for five years."

He said that if the owners do

not see the wisdom of the union's position, then a union attitude is certain "to be reflected on the assembly line."

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He said that if the owners do not see the wisdom of the union's position, then a union attitude is certain "to be reflected on the assembly line."

"You can't hide behind legalism and isolate people from the company's attitude," he declared.

"People will know the attitude (of the company) and if it will be reflected in their jobs. It won't be necessary for Walter Reuther to tell them. They'll know."

The "economic adjustments" mentioned by Reuther would add 21 cents of the money so far received since 1950 in escalator raises to the base rate; limit future possible wage because of a decline in living costs, to 5 cents; increase the annual improvement raise from 4 cents to 5 cents, and increase pension benefits to offset living costs since the contracts were adopted.

Negotiations with the big three (GM, Ford and Chrysler) are under way, with Reuther reported heading up talks with GM's C. E.

Wilson, and with Ken Bannan leading the talks with Ernest Breech and John Bugas, vice-presidents of Ford.

The pension, he said, should be equal to \$145 a month instead of the top of \$120 some pensioners get. Recently the Government added to Federal Social Security benefits, so Ford, for example reduced what it puts into pension.

Observers Concerned Over Small Foley Sq. Attendance

Observers at the Foley Square trial of the 13 Communist leaders expressed concern yesterday over the lack of attendance in the courtroom.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn continues her testimony today. For yesterday's story see Page 3.

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Thousands Pledge Fight to Free All Smith Act Victims

New Yorkers demonstrated their joy, in St. Nicholas Arena last night, at the breakthrough victory against the Smith Act, and their determination to win the freedom of every Smith Act victim—those on trial and those in jail—at a great celebration rally of the recent acquittals of Simon W.

Malenkov Hails Economic Gains, Renews Plea for Amity, Trade

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—The 1,500 delegates to the Communist Party Congress meeting here in the great hall of the Kremlin heard Georgi Malenkov, member of the party's politburo, repeat that the Soviet Union is ready for peaceful relations and trade with all coun-

tries regardless of social system. Malenkov added that, if attacked by nations that want to repeat Hitler's plan of conquest, the Soviet Union will crush any attacker.

Malenkov noted the enormous economic advances made by the Soviet Union in industrial and consumer production. He said that gross output in the USSR is now 13 times greater than in 1929, an economic increase unparalleled in history.

"The Soviet policy of peace and the security of nations," he said, "is based on the fact that peaceful co-existence between capitalism and communism, as well as collaboration, is fully possible if a mu-

tual desire to collaborate exists, if there is a readiness to implement accepted commitments, if the principle of equality of rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states is adhered to," Malenkov said.

"The Soviet Union always has favored, and favors today, the development of trade and collaboration with other countries, irrespective of the difference of social systems."

He said the Soviet Union, while working for peace, was aware of the danger of new aggression and therefore were strengthening and would continue to strengthen their defenses.

"The Soviet Union is not afraid of the threats of the warmongers," he said. "Our people are experienced in fighting aggressors, and are used to beating them."

"They defeated aggressors as early as the Civil War when the Soviet state was young and comparatively weak. They beat them in the second World War, and will beat them also in the future if they dare attack our motherland."

In the United States, Malenkov said, taxes are 12 times as high now as in 1936-38, 3,000,000 are unemployed, production has only doubled the 1929 figure and then as a result of war preparations.

He said Western Europe had become the victim of U.S. imperialism under the pretext that the U.S. is protecting it against non-

existent threats of Soviet aggression.

"They have saddled their junior partners, are plundering them, enslaving them, flogging them mercilessly, and at the same time saying let us be friends," Malenkov said.

Both vice-premier V. M. Molotov and party secretary Georgi Malenkov accused the western powers of aggressive aims against the

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Gerson and Isidore Begun. The audience thrilled to speeches by Communist leaders and anti-fascist newspapermen.

Highlights of the rally were two radio addresses by Claudia Jones and Pettis Perry, national Communist leaders, who are acting as their own defense counsels in the Smith Act trial. Gerson and Begun, given standing ovations, also broadcast their speeches. All four spoke over WMCA in a 40-minute program.

Gerson charged the Smith Act trials were "Truman Doctrine trials" designed to outlaw the Communist Party and to terrorize all political opposition to the disastrous war policy.

Begun blasted the government for continuing to hold the remaining 13 defendants. "They are as innocent as St and I," he said.

Gerson, a candidate for Con- (Continued on Page 6)

STEADY PLUGGING DOES JOB ON UPPER WEST SIDE

It's not a spectacular story The Worker campaigners in the upper west side of Manhattan known as Manhattantown have to tell, but their steady plugging is the way to get results.

The group set itself the job of getting 15 Worker subs in the current circulation effort, and has now come up with 19. The leader and sparkplug of the group has herself obtained 8 of the 19.

One Negro young man, a member of the Labor Youth League who first learned about the paper last Christmas, obtained three subs in his shop, a large metal works whose workers belong to the AFL.

Of the 19 subscribers, eight are new readers, the rest are renewals. The group's sparkplug finds it

hard to give any panacea explanation.

"We explain the importance of the paper's political message, and show how getting a sub is a money-saver," she says. "People understand both these things and they subscribe."

The work of this group has not, however, landed the entire upper west side area in first place among Manhattan areas. The area, consisting of some four or five groups, has thus far garnered 61 subs out of a goal of 75, or 80 percent.

But the Chelsea area has come up with 50 subs out of a goal of 50, and is shooting for another 10. This is the first area in the city to reach the goal set by the group themselves. In the major sub campaign of last winter, Chelseans also topped the honors in Manhattan.

Other Manhattan areas include Lincoln Square, with 54 in out of 75 for a mark of 72 percent; Washington Heights Inwood, with 49 out of 75 for 60 percent; Yorkville, with 25 out of 50 for 50 percent; Lower Harlem, with 18 out of 35 for 51 percent.

The Lower East Side, with only 56 in out of a goal of 150, and Harlem, with 14 out of 100, are dragging, as are several other smaller areas.

The county as a whole has thus far turned in just about 500 subs out of a target of 750, or 66 percent. It's been creeping up on its goal slowly, but is way ahead of the others in New York.

Don't Forget to Register!

Polls are open every day this week from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and on Saturday from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

GM TRANSMISSION WORKERS FIGHT GRIEVANCE PILE-UP

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—Thousands of General Motors workers in the company's Livonia plant, where transmissions are made, hit the bricks recently when grievances, piled up for months, remained unsettled.

A foreman slapped a worker a week ago, and the worker got fired, not the foreman.

The company is breathing down the workers' necks for more production and demands work from "whistle to whistle," with no time allowed even for washing one's

hands. Workers complained that the lunchrooms are half a mile away or further, and, with the 30 minutes they get for lunch, by the time they get there and back it leaves them 10 minutes to eat.

The company has admitted that 45 grievances are legitimate, but refuses to settle them. Some 200 grievances exist. When the workers walked out and formed a picket line, car bumper to car bumper, General Motors brought in private guards, with steel helmets and riot clubs.

UAW CANCELS SUSPENSION OF FIGHTER AGAINST BIAS

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.—The international executive board of the CIO United Auto & Aircraft Workers union has slapped down the \$100 fine and year's suspension from membership meted out to progressive unionist Tom Creed by Chrysler Local 230 here.

In reversing the judgment of a trial committee as well as the stiff sentence, both of which were confirmed by the local union, the international board rejected charges that Creed had (a) been guilty of conduct unbecoming a union member, and (b) involved the local union in a case of discrimination which did not exist.

Creed was completely exonerated in a letter signed by Intl. Sec. Treas. Emil Mazey, advising him of the executive board's decision.

The case arose in last December out of an incident in the town of Bell in which white supremacists attempted to frighten out of her home a Negro woman, Mrs. Sula Mae Pappas.

Creed and other trade unionists held a hurried, informal meeting to organize protection for the harried woman. They got together in the local union offices of Chrysler Local 230.

Later, the case was brought in to the Los Angeles CIO Council by the council's vice president E. L. Franklin, who is director of the UAW's fair practices department, and a formal defense committee was established.

But in the meantime, Al Ofredo, a red-baiting committeeman in Local 230, brought the charges against Creed, served as the prosecutor in a hearing before a local union trial committee of seven members, and succeeded in getting a "conviction." The local union confirmed the ruling.

Creed, with the aid of Atty. Herbert Simmons and the Negro Labor Council, carried the case to the national UAW level.

Creed expressing delight at the

International's upholding of efforts in defense of a Negro woman victim of restrictive covenants, said that he realized the reversal was largely the result of protests by many Negro workers and the part played by the Negro Labor Council.

100 Distributive Unionists Form Group for Hallinan, Mrs. Bass

A group of 100 prominent trade unionists, members of some 20 locals of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America (Ind.) announced yesterday the formation of the Committee of 1,000 Distributive Trade Workers for Hallinan and Mrs. Bass.

The sponsoring committees which includes 65 stewards and local officers and some 35 veteran union builders, through their spokesmen, Cornelius McGillicuddy and Irvin Biles, declared that the purpose of the Committee of 1,000 was to promote the program of the Progressive Party among workers in the Distributive trades. Only the American Labor Party program for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, enactment of an FEPC law with teeth, and restoring the Wagner Act, can answer the needs of the workers in the distributive trades.

The Committee of 1,000 has purchased a block of 1,000 reserved seats for the ALP Madison Square Garden Election rally on Oct. 27 and is starting circulation of pledge forms for the signatures of at least 1,000 unionists in New York locals of the DPOWO.

Great interest in the elections is developing among members in the industry. Eleven hundred workers in the giant Lerner's warehouse and some 700 workers in Midtown area shops of DPOWA voted to

have forums at their next membership meetings. Similarly some 500 Revlon workers listened with keen interest to a shop-gate talk by Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party presidential candidate on Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Plans are also under way for several open-air rallies in industry centers and indoor pre-election salutes to labor's candidates, Hallinan and Bass.

A partial list of sponsors follows:

(Titles and organizations listed for identification purposes only)

Cornelius McGillicuddy, Midtown Area; Fred Fleischman, Model Chain; Betty Wilton, vice-chairman, Retail Local; Benne Nordheim, vice-chairman, Bloomingdale Local; "Brix" Miller, Revlon; Arthur Tarasoff, secretary, affairs committee, Drugstore Workers Local; "Al" Turbano, Retail; Leslie Wilson, secretary-general, Warehouse Local; Morris Jaffe, former chairman, Mamma's Local; Henry Sillesku, Lerner's; Myrna Rosenthal, Lerner's; J. Rhane, Lerner's and Jerry Gordon.

Also: "Celia" Salowitz, Midtown Area; "Edith" Goldner, Midtown Area; "Myrtle" Powell, Midtown Area; "Pauline" Erlich, Midtown Area; Herb Frank, Midtown Area; "Viola" Baidine, Midtown Area; "Jack" Haskin, Midtown Area; "Eugene" Mischel, Uptown Area; "Manny" Goldstein, Uptown Area; Leon Becker, Uptown Area; Morris Stein, Uptown Area; Morris Zakar, Uptown Area; Irving Silver, Revlon; "Bernice" Scott, Revlon; "Sam" Feldman, Revlon; Freddie Birthwright, Uptown Area;

Leonard James, Uptown Area; "Harold" Zuckerberg, Downtown Area; "Moe" Weiskopf, and "Milton" Wechsler, Downtown Area.

Also: Morris Perlestein, Downtown Area; "Martin" Rockfield, Downtown Area; Harry Rappier, Downtown Area; William Laminisky, Downtown Area; "Ann" Berkowitz, Downtown Area; "Arthur" Marcus, Downtown Area; "Clara" Waldman, Downtown Area; "John" Truitt, Downtown Area; "Isidore" Weisberg, Downtown Area; "Joe" Dymally, Downtown Area; "Leo" Lerman, Downtown Area; "Charles" E. Jackson, Downtown Area; "Aaron" Scher, Downtown Area; "Nat" Buchman, Downtown Area; "Victor" Bernstein, Bronx-L.I. Area; "Sid" Lerman, Bronx-L.I. Area and "Manilla" Morris, Lerner's.

Also: "Judy" A. Thomas, Lerner's; "Don" Shaffer, Lerner's; "Ella" Kessel, Lerner's; "Benjamin" Kaplowitz, Lerner's; "Mary" Veske, Lerner's; "Manuel" Finke, Lerner's; Tony Lavezzeri, Uptown; Joseph Gross, Retail; William Hum, Retail; Murray Abramson, Retail; "Lenore" Geschwind, Lerner's; Gerald Butler, Lerner's; Nat Solomon, Retail; "Jesse" Cohen, Drugstore Local; "Mitchel" Olinick, Drugstore Local; "Morris" Bush, Drugstore Local; "Bernie" Katz, Drugstore Local; "Thomas" Cooper, Bloomingdale Local; "Tony" Spirito, Bloomingdale Local and "Norman" Churgin, Gimbel's Local.

Also: Pete Baldwin; "Prinet" Rosenberg, Uptown; "Bettie" Davis, Uptown; Ben Aronson, Uptown; "Milton" Portney, Retail; "John" Baden, Lerner's; Una Mullac, Midtown; "Rita" Harper, Midtown; "Maureen" Green, Uptown; Bill Campbell, Uptown; Herbert Isom, Uptown; William Jones, Uptown; Max Solomon, Uptown; "Lee" Geller, Uptown; "Gideon" Rosenbluth, Uptown; "Arthur" Leon, Uptown; "Bernard" Off, Uptown; John Lawson, Uptown; Israel Silva, Revlon; Crawford Morgan, Direct Mail and Wilbur Merrill, Uptown. "Demotes" Steward.

FBI Harassment of Youth Leaders Is Denounced by LYL

Protests to the Justice Department against FBI harassments of youth leaders were urged yesterday by the National Council of the Labor Youth League. "During the last several months," said the LYL Council, "FBI agents have accosted dozens of individual mem-

bers of the LYL with a variety of threats and attempted bribes. Most recently, such sudden tap-on-the-shoulder visits were paid to our national chairman, Leon Wofsy, and our national administrative secretary, Mel Williamson.

"Two agents stopped Leon Wofsy one morning just after he said good by to his young daughter near his home. He was first warned that since he had a family, he'd better talk to the FBI. When he gave no reply and continued on his way, the FBI agents demanded

"Are you loyal to America?" and finally threatened: "This may be your last chance to talk to the government!"

"The two white agents who stopped Mel Williamson, Negro youth leader, as he left home, addressed him as: 'Hey, Mell' In the most insulting manner, the FBI men spoke to him about helping his race, followed along after him, and finally threatened him. "Already one leader of the LYL, Roosevelt Ward, Jr., has been the

victim of a Jimcrow frameup, sentenced to three years in prison by a New Orleans Federal Court, despite the fact that the Justice Department was compelled to drop a false charge of 'draft evasion.'

OTHERS PERSECUTED

"Nor have the LYL leaders been by any means the only youth victimized. Recently several young men and women, Negro and white, representing a number of youth and student peace groups, were dragged before the McCarran Committee and badgered in the most blatant witchhunting style. The Un-American Committee subpoenaed two youth in Detroit, as a result of which one was fired from his job and the other, a young woman, was expelled from college.

"Furthermore, the many and multifold violations of academic freedom on scores of campuses have become a national scandal.

"We know why the Labor Youth League is being made a special target. From the day of our birth in May, 1949, we have worked to spur the unity of youth for peace. We believe our generation has a right to decent lives, to healthy minds and bodies, corruption and death that grow out of Wall Street's drive for war, fascism and world conquest. We believe that the people of our country and of all countries are capable of preventing World War III.

"LYL affords young people the opportunity to study Marxism, to learn about the labor movement and the principles of Scientific Socialism, to learn about the Communists whose ideas the Smith and McCarran Act book-burners fear so much.

"LYL, no more than any other group of peace-minded Americans, need answer for its loyalty to J. Edgar Hoover or Joe McCarthy. Our love for our country is the very thing that will never let us be silent while America is betrayed into war and ruin.

"In pointing to the general aims and outlook of LYL, we do not make agreement or disagreement with LYL's program the issue. Certainly, regardless of politics, most Americans, young and old, will be shocked and amazed to learn of intense FBI activity against youth and students!

"Youth's right to question and to form its own ideas is what is at stake, as one part of the whole burning issue of civil liberties in our country.

"We urge prompt protest to the Justice Department. Stop FBI hounding of youth leaders. Prevent the persecution and arrest of any American for his political beliefs. Free all victims of the Smith Act!"



us all surrounded by many officers to convey the impression that we were desperate men likely to escape.

Victim of Smith Act in Northwest Tells of Gov't-Inspired Persecution

Henry P. Huff, Washington state Communist Party chairman and one of seven Northwest Smith Act victims, last week spelled out in detail the government-inspired campaign of harassment and persecution carried on against him and his family. Huff's account follows:

SEATTLE

During the last three years my family and I have been subjected to various forms of violent interference with our personal lives and with the peaceful pursuit of our lawful activities.

For example, in 1951 our home in Seattle was vandalized. The vandals smashed the windows of the house, and attempted to wreck the furnishings, and perhaps to set the house on fire, since they were letting fuel oil run out of oil drums against the house.

We complained to the sheriff of King County. We were able to preserve a clear footprint of a person, apparently one of the perpetrators, on our premises. No investigation was conducted by the sheriff, or, to our knowledge, by any law enforcement officers, state or federal.

When persons on behalf of my family protested this lack of action and indifference to crime and violence against me and my family, the sheriff told those protesting that he would like to see me, and persons sharing my beliefs, thrown in the bay.

At about this same period our dog, who gave warning of intruders, was poisoned. At night lights were flashed on our house after we had gone to bed. Our neighbors, with whom we had always maintained close and good

neighborly relations, told us they were being harassed by agents of the FBI who wanted to use their chicken houses or other outbuildings to spy on us.

With, apparently, full knowledge of the telephone company, our phone was tapped, our conversations over the telephone interrupted. Various other interferences rendered phone service virtually unusable for us.

My family and I received scores of anonymous communications through the mail of a disgusting, filthy and obscene nature. Complaints made on our behalf to federal postal authorities were never acted on.

POLITICAL ATTACK

By reason of what had happened to me, including my being constantly followed, shadowed and harassed by FBI agents, and by

reason of my knowledge of attacks upon and harassment of well-known Communists elsewhere, and in order to be able to follow my peaceful and lawful employment, my wife and I took up temporary residence in Portland under the name of A. R. Wilson.

This case is political in nature. The charge against me is political, not criminal. This fact is emphasized by the whole arbitrary and discriminatory treatment I have been given and by the treatment given my co-defendants.

I mention the following matters in illustration: I have been under FBI surveillance for a long time; when I was arrested I was manacled and surrounded by a large number of agents. I could not communicate with my wife or anyone else. Pictures were taken of me and my co-defendants, showing

Foster's Comprehensive History On Communist Party Now on Sale

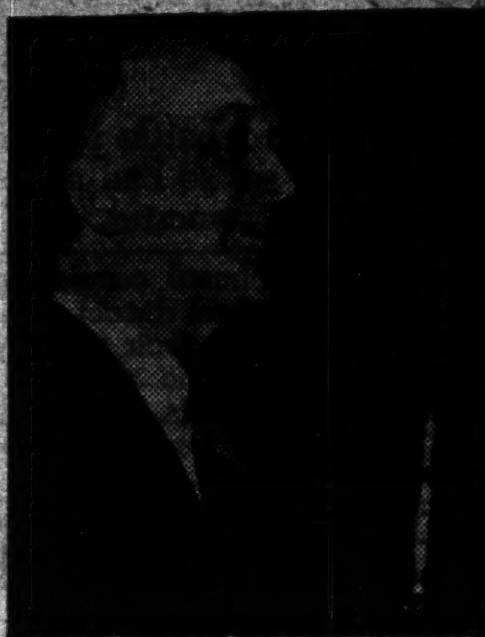
William Z. Foster's monumental History of the Communist Party is being issued this week by International Publishers. Its 600 pages present a comprehensive survey of the Socialist and Communist movements in this country for over 100 years.

The book shows how Socialist ideas arose with the development of the American working class, and analyzes the impact of Marxist thought upon American workers. It discusses the political trends in the 19th century labor movement and in the Socialist Labor and Socialist parties. It describes the founding of the Communist Party in 1919 and shows how American

Marxists have worked for a policy and a party which would represent the interests of the working people and carry them forward on the road to socialism.

The book assesses the role of the Communist Party in the great democratic upsurge after 1929 and its activities in the fight against fascism before and during World War II. It deals with the postwar struggles of the Communist Party against growing reaction and for peace, civil rights, and the rights of the Negro people.

Throughout, the activities and ideas of the Socialist and Communist Movements are set against the major historical events of each era.



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

BOOK ON MALAN SHOWS PARALLEL WITH McCARRAN

THE CHOICE BEFORE SOUTH AFRICA. By E. S. Sachs. Philosophical Library. New York. 216 pp. \$5.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Even the AFL hierarchy permitted a condemnation of the violent racism of the South African government at the recent AFL convention, and such reactionary newspapers as the New York Herald Tribune have found themselves denouncing the barbarism of the Malan regime.

For Americans, one of the most interesting aspects of "The Choice Before Us," by a leader of the struggle against the government of South African Premier Malan, is the deadly parallel between the events in South Africa and the U. S.

The U. S. is the most industrialized country in the world. South Africa's technological development has been aborted by its unlimited use of the cheap, compulsory labor of the Negro people. The historical development of the two nations has been different.

But in this account of what "apartheid" (jimcrow segregation and exploitation of the Negro people in South Africa) means in practice, and how laws against "communism" are used against EVERY foe of the government in power, the author is at the same time showing Americans what THEIR country can be in a few years if the McCarran and Smith Acts and the increasing violence against the Negro people are permitted to run unchecked.

E. Solomon Sachs, who as head of the South African Garment Workers Union has been one of the militant fighters against Malan racism, tells how his country's own variant of the Smith and McCarran acts, the Suppression of Communism Act, has been used to smash the trade unions, no matter how conservative. "The extremely conservative former president of the South African Trades and Labor Council, Mr. A. J. Downes, who had on more than one occasion publicly attacked Communism," Sachs writes, "was labeled a Communist."

Sachs shows how the Act "contains a definition of 'communism' which is sufficiently wide to embrace any liberal who advocates racial tolerance or any trade unionist who urged higher wages for workers."

For Americans, the message of this book is plain. The McCarthy-McCarran path is laid out parallel to the Malan road, down which South Africa is being forced toward fascism and a state whose prevailing code is the merciless

oppression of the Negro people. That the Big Lie of anti-communism is manipulated by Malan just as it is being used by the Republican and Democratic politicians and press here emphasizes the fact that those Americans who condemn Malan in South Africa should logically denounce the same kind of white supremacy and witchhunting poison in the U.S.A.

At one witchhunt trial conducted by the Malan government, a police informer said the Garment Worker (union paper) was full of "Communist propaganda." Asked for an example, the informer pointed to a picture of Abraham Lincoln (he signed the Emancipation Proclamation, remember) in the paper, and stated: "In my opinion, this man is one of the greatest Communists."

No American can afford an attitude of superiority toward the South African toleration of such obvious absurdity when it is clear that the Truman loyalty oath, the State Department passport screenings the McCarran probes and the Smith Act trials are driving America to precisely such a point where praise for a Lincoln would stamp one as a subversive.

Sachs shows how the exploitation of the migratory Negro workers in the mines of South Africa has contributed to the decline of agriculture and the failure to create a skilled, better-paid labor force has barred the development of the national economy.

He graphically shows how Malanism, the thought-control-by-terror of the racist organization, Broederband, has warped culture and education in South Africa.

However, despite his own militant struggle against Malan racism, and despite his recognition that anti-communism is an anti-democratic, anti-labor device, Sachs' personal courage seems superior to his political program. He calls for a slow, reformist change in the use and treatment of migratory Negro labor, and he holds out the South African Labor Party, itself a white chauvinist movement, as the hope for South African progress. At the same time, he virtually ignores the role and influence of the Communist Party. And, attesting to a lack of clear insight into the relation of Malan fascism to the world situation, he says little about the cold war and the drive of Wall Street for world conquest, with only a passing reference to the Wall Street-initiated anti-Communist hysteria and its effect on South Africa.

John Pittman's Review Praised

Editor Feature Section:

Although I didn't see "Wedding In Japan" I feel that I must comment on the tone of some of the letters which have appeared in the Daily Worker discussing John Pittman's review of the play.

There seems to be a feeling in two of the letters (signed D. A. and M. T.) that cultural workers somehow should be exempted from the kind of penetrating criticism which all aspects of work, and particularly work in the field of ideology, must have if it is to reflect a sound, workingclass approach.

The writer (M. T.) who equates typographical errors in the Daily Worker with ideological criticism betrays an immaturity unworthy of any progressive. Aside from which, the Daily Worker has always been an example of the correct use of criticism and self-criticism—about basic questions of ideology particularly.

I am sure that John Pittman's criticism, which seemed to me to be a masterpiece of analysis, and the subsequent discussion, can only help the author and actors of the production—as well as the audiences who saw the play. Many of my friends who have seen "Wedding In Japan" have told me Pittman's review helped them to see their own mistake in unreservedly accepting the play when they saw it.

IRWIN SILBER.



A CONCERT by Paul Robeson sponsored by Class No. 26, Mother A. M. E. Zion Church will be held at the church, 140 W. 137 St., Thursday night, Oct. 9 at 8:30.

The pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church—the second largest in Harlem—is Dr. B. C. Robeson, the noted singer's brother. Robeson will be assisted by his accompanist, Lawrence Brown, and the Rev. Arthur Hardee, assistant pastor of the Church.

A novel program of words and music has been arranged by Robeson.

Admission is \$1. Tickets may be obtained at the church or at the newspaper Freedom, 53 W. 125 St.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

... And So We Come to THE Big One

JOE BLACK SAT in front of his locker in the Dodger dressing room beneath old Ebbets Field and said smilingly yes, he was ready for the seventh game, as ready as he'd ever be. He was holding a "huge" bundle of unopened letters, riffling through to see the postmarks. They were from all over the country, mostly from the south, but from everywhere. Most were just addressed "Joe Black, Brooklyn Dodgers," "Joe Black, Ebbets Field," "Joe Black, Brooklyn."

What's in them? "Oh," the rookie of the year said looking down at the thick pile, "Wishing me good luck, telling me to beat those Yankees and things like that mostly."

It's Joe Black on the mound in the big ball game today. The end of the line. Next game opening Day, 1953. He's the pitcher for the game which determines whether the Dodgers bring down the champions and step up on top, whether Brooklyn and Brooklyn fans anywhere else—like those who wrote all the letters to Black—are celebrating by dusk. It's a rough load for a first year man to carry but it is peculiarly fitting that Black is the one to assume it. He has carried the load all year. Without him where would the Dodgers have been? Second? Maybe third? Certainly not in here even with the three time championship Yanks in the World Series after six years.

He doesn't talk, act or pitch like a rookie, Joe Black. . . . You don't have to worry one bit about talking to him before his big game, for fear of upsetting him, or finding him edgy. . . . this is a mature star. The very word "rookie" seems strangely out of place.

Another writer came up. "Gonna beat them tomorrow, Joe?"

"Don't know," said Black, pulling on his street socks, "Let's just say the Series keeps going the way it's been going, we win one, they win one, we win one, they win one, we win one."

That was Manager Dressen's theme too. "It's our turn again tomorrow and Joe Black's our man to win it," he chirped clogging to the shower on wooden sandals.

Duke Snider, whose two home runs represented the sum total of the Brooklyn attack this day, was told he had tied Ruth and Gehrig's record with his fourth homer.

"That's wonderful," said, "But we'd rather win the ball game." He snorted. "That's the second Series I've tied. In 1949 I struck out eight times!"

(Snider was in good company even tying that record—the man he tied was Rogers Hornsby!)

The Dodgers dressed quietly but not moodily. There seemed an air of quiet confidence in their ability to win the big one, to go ahead one more time. Got a lot of confidence in their pitcher.

THE YANKS RATE credit for winning this one. Their backs were against the wall. They went into the 7th trailing 1-0 after Duke Snider's blast over the wall had rocked Vic Raschi. Nine more outs and they were the ex-champs. But Berra hit the tying shot over the wall. Woodling singled, took second on a balk as the ball slipped from young Loes' hand, and then with two out, Raschi himself banged the hit that put the Yanks ahead.

In the 8th Mickey Mantle hit the "insurance" blast. It was a prodigious fly that settled deep in the left center seats. I'm trying to remember if I ever saw another left-handed batter put one that far back into left and I don't think so. Mantle, Snider and Dick Sisk are the

only lefty swingers came to mind up to them into the seats and none so far. This Mantle. . . .

There were some said Loes blew up. . . . just like Loes, go good for awhile and then blow . . . etc. etc. Be fair to the young man from Astoria. What's so bad about giving 3 runs in 8 and two-thirds innings of pitching in a World Series game against the Yanks? Preacher Roe won his game 5-3 and was lauded.

He was up against a rough customer in Vic Raschi, the cool veteran World Series winner. But the Dodgers got Vic out of there in the 8th. With one away the red hot Snider took one ball and cowtailed another soaring home run over the scoreboard. No Brooklyn player had ever hit more than one home run in a World Series. The father of four-year-old Kevin Snider of Los Angeles has now hit FOUR. This should be the push to put him on the rails next spring for his best year, the full unfolding of his intriguing possibilities.

Then with two out George Shuba lined an outside pitch to left for two bases. Casey Stengel waved to the bullpen. Allie Reynolds. Casey was shooting the works. Reynolds was his pitcher for tomorrow to face Black for the third time. Now he was throwing him in here with one day's rest to protect the lead. It had to be thus. There was no tomorrow for the Yanks if they couldn't win this. The Dodgers were moving, at home, out to finish it, with something of Sunday's heroic momentum still with them. There was nobody else on the Yankee staff except Reynolds to come in and meet and overpower all these factors. . . . tomorrow could take care of itself.

As Reynolds strode in and took his warmup pitches, one of the youngsters selling candy, scorecards et al began a rueful shout "Hey, get your lineups for tomorrow's game! Lineup and batting order for tomorrow's game!"

It wasn't funny for Brooklyn fans. He whoomed through five batters, and even when Furillo walked with one out there was something about the way Allie was throwing that made the one run lead seem like ten.

Seventh game, folks. Two closely matched clubs but from here it looks as if the 6th victory cost the Yanks a mite too much when they had to throw in the second of their big aces. The Dodgers now hold the pitching advantage. Reynolds will be around sometime or other, but he's 35 and flesh and blood. . . .

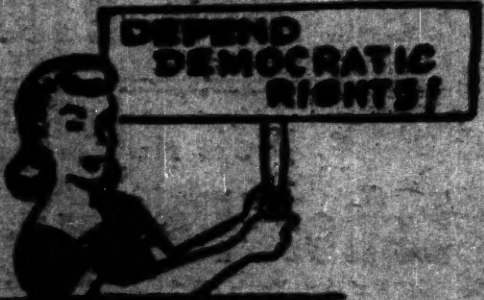
But some flesh! Especially that right arm.

SHORT NOTES—The crowd was 4,000 short of capacity. Not the first time in series history people never dreamed they could get in and didn't even try. Speculators around the field clutching fistfuls of tickets were finding no takers at half price as the game time rolled around. Does your heart bleed for them too? . . . Gil Hodges is looking very sorry up there, and is costing the Dodgers, hitless all six games, he fanned feebly three times and was finally batted for. . . . market value going down.

Dodgers cheering at Yanks, heaving at umpiring Sunday. "Don't those guys know how to lose any more?" one asked. The picture of one play showing Sisk safe at first on one of the disputed plays, but Dressen made an interestingly cynical remark "How do you know that's really the ball?"

The weather prediction of "cloudy and showers" was about as accurate as the pre-series predictions that the Yanks would breeze in four or five.

AN OVERSEAS PRODUCTION OF THE DAILY WORKER
Producing The Communist Party of the United States
THE GRAND CONCERT
STARRY STARRY NIGHT with GLANCIA



Phoenix, Ariz., Parents Fight School Jimcrow

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 6.—Negro parents are carrying on a pitched battle against jimcrow school facilities in the southeast area of this city. Conditions are so bad at the Wilson Ward school that some 65 children are not attending classes this semester.

Located at 36th St. and Henshaw Rd., the school has 85 children from the first to the eighth grades—all in three classrooms. There are not enough books, paper and other supplies to go around.

The playground, lacking grass and shade, has an abundance of goatheads (stickers) and dirt. The water fountain is low, so that the children report dogs lick at the water, and the water is hot. The playground boasts one broken monkeybar—no other equipment.

There are two outside tables at which the children eat at all times—including duststorms. They bring their lunch from home. There is no lunchroom, no nearby store where they can get milk.

The school, east of Sky Harbor airport, is in a dangerous location for children. In addition, they are plagued by the noise of planes and dust from the field.

The school buses deliver all the Negro children to school at 9 a.m. and don't pick them up for home until 4:30 p.m. an extremely long, tiring day for the younger children.

Parents claim the children are beaten constantly, threatened with juvenile authorities and their spirits discouraged and crushed.

For years, this Southeast community has been requesting the dismissal of these teachers and a new school. Five years ago G. S. Skiff, superintendent of Wilson schools, told the parents, "Send them to school and next year you'll have a new school." The mothers even found a location for a new school, but in spite of promises, nothing was done.

Some of the parents went to see John H. Barry, county superin-

tendent of schools. He advised them not to publicize their grievances, "something" would be done.

Finally on Sept. 17, a committee of parents met with the school board. The board, however, had the meeting packed. Many of those

supporting the board came from outside of the school district.

The parents and their attorney, Anita Lewis, had no chance to voice their complaints.

A meeting is now scheduled with Supt. Barry.

MAP RALLIES IN NORTHWEST TO AID SMITH ACT VICTIMS

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Oct. 6.—A series of rallies, including the Oct. 15 appearances here of Simon W. Gerson, acquitted Smith Act defendant, were scheduled as a quickly-organized Northwest Citizens Defense Committee laid plans for immediate launching of a \$75,000 defense fund campaign to take this state's Smith Act cases direct to the people of the Northwest.

In addition to the major mass meeting to be addressed by Gerson, New York State Communist leader and one of the first to smash the Smith Act frameup pattern by winning acquittal, a series of meetings with Abner Green, veteran fighter for the foreign born, and local defendants were scheduled within the next five days.

Green will address audiences in Seattle, Aberdeen, Tacoma, Everett and Spokane.

Smith Act defendants scheduled to appear at one or more of these meetings include Henry P. Huff, state Communist Party chairman; John Daschbach, state Civil Rights Congress director; William J. Pennock, Washington Pension Union president; Karly Larsen, CIO International Woodworkers District 23 first vice-president; and Barbara Hartle, State Communist Party leader.

GROUP'S STATEMENT

In its initial statement the citizens' defense group said: "The Northwest Smith Act cases in matter of actual fact, are being tried now, and will be tried between now and the opening of the

formal court trial some weeks hence.

"We are confident these cases can be won. At the same time we recognize they will only be won in the court of public opinion, if the facts regarding the innocence of these defendants and their magnificent contributions to the people's struggles over the years, are brought to the attention of hundreds of thousands of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana citizens.

"The Truman Administration seeks to make these defendants out as criminals. We must expose this outrageous slander. We must establish in the mind of the public the truth that these are political trials, that these defendants are on trial for opposing the anti-labor, anti-Negro war policies of a corrupt gang in government."

Labor Party Issues Campaign Handbook

A 1952 election campaign handbook for American Labor Party candidates, speakers and canvassers has been issued, it is announced by ALP state headquarters.

The ALP has announced an intensive registration and enrollment drive through sound-truck street rallies throughout the state, radio, leaflets and house-to-house visits.

Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senator, will open the ALP radio series over WMCA tomorrow (Tuesday) from 8:45 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Yankees

(Continued from Page 1)
ally to second base.

After pitching three balls to Billy Martin, Loes got the count to 3 and 3, then induced him to go for a pop-up pitch and Billy Cox grabbed the ball easily.

That left only Raschi, one of the notoriously weak hitters in the business.

The big pitcher cracked a comeback grounder which struck Loes on the left leg and bounced away so sharply that it went past Hodges and into right field for a crazy single—and Woodling scored from second.

As it turned out that was the marginal run, but Mantle made the margin more secure with a resounding home run smash into the left center field stands to lead off the eighth inning. It was a mighty good thing he did.

The Dodgers' prize "Mr. Sock" Snider came musclin in again in the eighth and hit his fourth series homer, also over the right field screen, to make the score 3 to 2. That was the wa'it ended, but there was much drama before the final out.

Raschi retired Jackie Robinson on a sharp fly for the second out of the inning. But when Shuba hit a double deep to center field, manager Casey Stengel decided Raschi needed help and put in an S. O. S. to the bull pen for Reynolds.

Speedy Sandy Amores, the rookie Cuban, went in to run for the slow Shuba, but he never got a chance to unwind. For Reynolds mowed down Campanella on a called third strike to end the threat.

The Yankees, who felt that they could use some more runs, came close to getting them in the ninth. After Reynolds grounded out, Gil McDougald and Phil Rizzuto singled successively to put runners on first and third. Pressen called on Preacher Roe to replace Loes and the lanky-lefty, not wanting to give switch hitter Mantle anything good to look at, walked him on four pitches.

He was almost too generous, also, with Joe Collins, who had replaced Johnny Mize at first base in the eighth. He pitched two balls... Collins fouled one off... then the count went to 3 and 2—and Collins struck out. Berra lined to Carl Furillo in right to end the inning.

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ARTHUR KAHN
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ROSALIE SANTIAGO
Community Leader

MARTHA SCHLAMME
folk singer

CORLISS LAMONT
For U. S. Senate

EMANUEL BLOCH
Noted Civil Liberties Attorney

EWART GUINIER
Chairman, N. Y. Negro Labor Council

Thursday, Oct. 9 — 7:30 p.m.

Riverside Plaza Hotel, 73d St. and B'way

Admission 50¢

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OR 9-1657

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Corliss Lamont

American Labor Candidate
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Hon. Vito Marcantonio

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Yanks Win, 3 to 2; Today Tells the Story

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

(8 Pages)
Vol. XXIX, No. 201

New York, Tuesday, October 7, 1952
Price 10 Cents

The Yankees, fighting off an embattled Brooklyn brigade that wanted to wrap up this wild World Series yesterday, struggled to a throbbing 3 to 2 victory and tied up the classic at three games each on homers by Larry Berra and Mickey Vernon.

Those mighty blows, plus a sudden incredible break that gave them their other run in a mad seventh inning, more than offset two big home runs by Duke Snider, who surely will be promoted to the galaxy of Dodgers heroes after this classic is ended.

To insure the lead that hung by a thread in the final moments, Manager Casey Stengel had to bring in his great clutch ace, Allie Reynolds, to save the victory in the eighth and ninth innings.

And Reynolds was equal to the occasion, saving the triumph for his big mound mate, slick Vic Raschi, who previously had beaten the Dodgers in the second game of the series.

For a fleeting moment, it looked as if the Dodgers might be crowned world Champions for the first time in their long history when Snider, put the wood to a Raschi pitch in the sixth inning and cleared the fight field screen with his third home run in six games.

But the joy in Flatbush was short-lived.

Berra leaned into a 2 and 2 pitch by Billy Loes to lead off the seventh and the ball cleared the high right field screen, a little further out from where Snider's went into the street, for a homer that tied the score at 1-1.

Gene Woodling followed with a sharp single.

What hurt Loes the most, perhaps, was that Berra's homer came on a 2-2 pitch after a foul tip that would have struck him out, had catcher Roy Campanella been able to hold the hot ball.

With Woodling darting off first base and Irv Noren at bat, Loes let the ball slip out of his hand and it rolled off the mound for a balk that sent Woodling automatic.

(Continued on Page 8)

Thousands Pledge Fight to Free All Smith Act Victims

New Yorkers demonstrated their joy, in St. Nicholas Arena last night, at the breakthrough victory against the Smith Act, and their determination to win the freedom of every Smith Act victim—those on trial and those in jail—at a great celebration rally of the recent acquittals of Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun.

Malenkov Hails Economic Gains, Renews Plea for Amity, Trade

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—The 1,500 delegates to the Communist Party Congress meeting here in the great hall of the Kremlin heard Georgi Malenkov, member of the party's politburo, repeat that the Soviet Union is ready for peaceful relations and trade with all countries regardless of social system.

Malenkov added that, if attacked by nations that want to repeat Hitler's plan of conquest, the Soviet Union will crush any attacker.

Malenkov noted the enormous economic advances made by the Soviet Union in industrial and consumer production. He said that gross output in the USSR is now 13 times greater than in 1929, an economic increase unparalleled in history.

"The Soviet policy of peace and the security of nations," he said, "is based on the fact that peaceful co-existence between capitalism and communism, as well as collaboration, is fully possible if a mu-

tual desire to collaborate exists, if there is a readiness to implement accepted commitments, if the principle of equality of rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states is adhered to," Malenkov said.

"The Soviet Union always has favored, and favors today, the development of trade and collaboration with other countries, irrespective of the difference of social systems."

He said the Soviet Union, while working for peace, was aware of the danger of new aggression and therefore were "strengthening and would continue to strengthen their defenses."

"The Soviet Union is not afraid of the threats of the warmongers," he said. "Our people are experienced in fighting aggressors, and are used to beating them."

"They defeated aggressors as early as the Civil War when the Soviet state was young and comparatively weak. They beat them in the second World War, and will beat them also in the future if they dare attack our motherland."

In the United States, Malenkov said, taxes are 12 times as high now as in 1936-38, 3,000,000 are unemployed, production has only doubled the 1929 figure and then as a result of war preparations.

He said Western Europe had become the victim of U.S. imperialism under the pretext that the U.S. is protecting it against non-

existent threats of Soviet aggression.

"They have saddled their junior partners, are plundering them, enslaving them, flogging them mercilessly, and at the same time saying let us be friends," Malenkov said.

Both vice-premier V. M. Molotov and party secretary Georgi Malenkov accused the western powers of aggressive aims against the

(Continued on Page 6)

The audience thrilled to speeches by Communist leaders and anti-fascist newspapermen.

Highlights of the rally were two radio addresses by Claudia Jones and Pettis Perry, national Communist leaders, who are acting as their own defense counsels in the Smith Act trial. Gerson and Begun, given standing ovations, also broadcast their speeches. All four spoke over WMCA in a 40-minute program.

Gerson charged the Smith Act trials were "Truman Doctrine trials" designed to outlaw the Communist Party and to terrorize all political opposition to the disastrous war policy.

Begun blasted the government for continuing to hold the remaining 13 defendants. "They are as innocent as Si and I," he said.

Gerson, a candidate for Con-

(Continued on Page 6)

STEADY PLUGGING DOES JOB ON UPPER WEST SIDE

It's not a spectacular story. The Worker campaigners in the upper west side of Manhattan known as Manhattantown have to tell, but their steady plugging is the way to get results.

The group set itself the job of getting 15 Worker subs in the current circulation effort, and has now come up with 19. The leader and sparkplug of the group has herself obtained 8 of the 19.

One Negro young man, a member of the Labor Youth League who first learned about the paper last Christmas, obtained three subs in his shop, a large metal works whose workers belong to the AFL.

Of the 19 subscribers, eight are new readers, the rest are renewals. The group's sparkplug finds it

hard to give any panacea explanation.

"We explain the importance of the paper's political message, and show how getting a sub is a money-saver," she says. "People understand both these things and they subscribe."

The work of this group has not, however, landed the entire upper west side area in first place among Manhattan areas. The area, consisting of some four or five groups, has thus far garnered 61 subs out of a goal of 75, or 80 percent.

But the Chelsea area has come up with 50 subs out of a goal of 50, and is shooting for another 10. This is the first area in the city to reach the goal set by the group themselves. In the major sub campaign of last winter, Chelsea also copped the honors in Manhattan.

Other Manhattan areas include Lincoln Square, with 54 in out of 75 for a mark of 72 percent; Washington Heights Inwood, with 49 out of 75 for 65 percent; Yorkville, with 25 out of 50 for 50 percent; Lower Harlem, with 18 out of 35 for 51 percent.

The Lower East Side, with only 58 in out of a goal of 150, and Harlem, with 14 out of 100, are dragging, as are several other smaller areas.

The county as a whole has thus far turned in just about 500 subs out of a target of 750, or 66 percent. It's been creeping up on its goal slowly, but is way ahead of the others in New York.

ASK SEVERANCE FOR ONDA BECAUSE OF HEART DISEASE

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.—Affidavits filed with Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart yesterday by attorney Ralph Powe, representing Andy Onda, defendant in the local Smith Act case, tentatively scheduled for trial Oct. 14, ask his immediate severance on the ground that forcing his attendance at the trial would seriously endanger his life.

Meanwhile, the affidavits point out, Onda is unable to consult for any length of time with his attorney and co-defendants and thus denied the opportunity required by law for adequate preparation of his defense.

Examinations by specialists, according to the affidavits, agree Onda has a very grave heart condition in which a slight over-exertion or nervous tension could easily have fatal results.

Since consent by U. S. Attorney Edward Boyle to the request for severance would remove any obstacle to its being granted, people are being asked to write, wire or phone him at once, urging his assent to the immediate severance. His address is Federal Building, Pittsburgh.

College Students Demonstrate as 3 Professors Are Fired in Witchhunt

While scores of students of Hunter, Brooklyn and Queens colleges demonstrated outside at Hunter College, 68 St. and Lexington Ave., the Board of Higher Education held a rigged one-hour hearing and suspended Prof. Harry Slochower of Brooklyn College, Prof. Vera Shlakman of Queens College, and Prof. Bernard Reiss of Hunter College.

Ordway Tead, chairman of the board, announced to the press that the three teachers were fired as of

Oct. 3, and that the Board's decision was unanimous.

The reason for the dismissals was stated to be the refusal to answer the McCarran sub-committee's witchhunt questions on political beliefs.

Rose Russel, Teachers Union legislative representative, told the Board at the hearings that they should be "ashamed of themselves for their disgraceful haste in suspending the teachers even before they could pack their things or say

goodbye to their students."

Miss Russell pointed out that actions like these had spread such fear among students that many are even afraid to display Stevenson buttons, because only McCarthy adherents feel safe in such an atmosphere.

She asked the Board, "When and where have you had one complaint of subversive activity from the students?"

Prof. Shlakman pointed out that the haste of the suspension was in marked contrast with the kindly consideration given cases in which charges were made of anti-Semitism, segregation of Negro students and corruption were concerned.

He urged the Board to assert its independence of questionable out-

side political pressure by refusing to accept the dictation of the McCarran committee.

A wave of anger swept demonstrators and spectators when they learned of the Board's decision. The pickets outside, who had gathered at 5 p.m., shouted slogans such as, "Hey, McCarran, hit the sack. We want our teachers back." (Continued on Page 8)

Observers Concerned Over Small Foley Sq. Attendance

Observers at the Foley Square trial of the 13 Communist leaders expressed concern yesterday over the lack of attendance in the courtroom.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn continues her testimony today. For yesterday's story see Page 8.

Don't Forget to Register!

Polls are open every day this week from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and on Saturday from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Telly Calls Cops To Bar Negro, White Group

The World-Telegram and Sun last Wednesday called police to bar from their offices a delegation of Negro and white women. The delegation had come to protest the "crime wave," manufactured by the World-Telegram which has resulted in lynch incitement against the Negro and Puerto Rican people of New York.

The Negro and white women, under the leadership of the New York State Civil Rights Congress, had gathered at the newspaper offices at noon, found the streets lined with uniformed police, plain clothes men and squad cars. Lee Wood, executive editor of the Telegram, refused to allow the delegation into his office. He stood in the hall, surrounded by police, and informed the women that the paper will continue in their "crime wave" stories to identify persons as "Negro" and "Puerto Ricans." Wood said that this is "informative, interesting and helpful to the police for apprehending criminals."

Wood was asked by the delegation to observe the resolution unanimously passed by the City Council, which warned newspapers to cease referring to the race and nationality of individuals in "crime stories. Wood responded by shouting 'Commies' through the hall.

The women declared that the only "crime wave" is the crimes which have been committed against the Negro and Puerto Rican people as a result of the manufactured hysteria.

Miss Flynn Joined CP To Aid Workers' Fight

By HARRY RAYMOND

Veteran labor leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, defendant in the trial of the 13 New York Communists, yesterday continued for the second day her dramatic account from the witness stand of the historic American labor struggles that led her in 1937 to join the Communist Party.

Miss Flynn, a member of the national committee of the party, was the second witness called by the defense. She told the jury how the free speech fights of 1909-1910, the early textile and other strikes in which she played a leading role, her defense of civil rights of victims of the 1919-1920 Palmer Raids and her work in leading defense activities for Sacco and Vanzetti were motives for her entering the ranks of the party.

"In 1937," Miss Flynn testified, "I still believed, as I believed in 1908, in socialism. I still believed the evils and suffering of the workers were the results of the capitalist system of society, which produced unemployment and misery. . . . I also joined the Communist Party because I believed it not only necessary to advocate socialism but to build organizations for realization of the immediate demands of the workers. . . .

POLITICAL ACTION

"I joined the Communist Party because it was doing whatever possible to ameliorate conditions now, because the Communist Party believed in building organizations to accomplish this. . . . The IWW believed in conducting only economic activities and rejected political action. . . . I learned there has to be, in addition to economic action, political and legislative action. . . .

RISE OF FASCISM

"And I joined the Communist Party because I saw the rise of fascism in the world. . . . The rise of Hitler alarmed me as it did all liberty-loving people throughout the world." (Miss Flynn recalled Georgi Dimitroff's famous speech in 1925 was a "very in-

Churches of Mass. Map Drive To Fight Peril to Liberties

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—A state-wide educational program to counteract the "tremendous threat to civil liberties" was unanimously approved by the board of directors of the Massachusetts Council of Churches. Efforts will also be made through the Legislature and Congress to repeal or amend

present laws that deny or jeopardize constitutional freedoms, a spokesman said.

The board, which represents all Protestant denominations in this state, acted on a report by the legislative committee, whose program called for correcting a "popular ignorance of the Bill of Rights and the implications of our religious and political creeds relative to freedom."

A statewide educational program on specific liberties issues will be conducted through the churches. Literature will be prepared in packet form to be shared with ministers and heads of men's and young people's groups in the churches. Discussions of this material will be encouraged.

The full program is expected to get underway in February.

Rev. Dr. Myron Powell, secretary of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference of 601 churches and chairman of the legislative committee of the council, cited the threat to civil liberties in such practices as "book censorship, attacks upon public school education, the unjust labeling of writers,

artists, educators, scientists and others as 'fellow travelers,' loyalty oaths, racial discrimination and the denial to doctors of the right to counsel married women relative to planned parenthood."

The legislative committee members who will direct the campaign include:

Rev. Dr. Dwight Smith, Mount Vernon Congregational Church; Mrs. Benson H. Harvey, Easthampton; Rev. Emerson W. Smith, West Newbury; Rev. Harry P. Folger, Jr., Everett; Rev. C. Vaughn Shedd, head of the Lord's Day League; Mrs. Sheldon P. Clark, Needham; Mrs. Edgar B. Sherill, Brookline; Rev. George A. Ackerly, Lawrence; Rev. Robert B. Day, Boston; Rev. Alfred F. Ziegler, Somerville.

Mrs. Stanley Cummings, Wilmington; Mrs. Louis F. Billings, Newton, both representing the Massachusetts Council of Church Women; John H. Lehman, Boston, representing the state YMCA; Hugh Nison, Boston, representing the Massachusetts Teachers Federation; Albert C. Clifton, representing the state CIO; and Douglas L. Russell of the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Brief Walkout Staged by NBC Engineers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Members of the CIO National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians conducted a brief walkout Sunday night against the National Broadcasting Co.'s television and radio outlets here.

The flash work stoppage began at 5:55 p.m. and ended at 10:20 p.m. after union and management representatives conferred on "a long-standing" disagreement over working conditions.

The controversy kept the television "meet the press" program off the air.

3,000 DELEGATES SET FOR UNITED MINeworkers MEET

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Nearly 3,000 delegates of almost every coal mining town in the country were here tonight for tomorrow's opening of the 41st Convention of the United Mine Workers.

Representing 600,000 members of one of the country's outstanding unions, the UMW may sound a new note in the election campaign.

Rumors are current that the officers of the union will recommend an endorsement of Gov. Stevenson. Only once before has John L. Lewis, who is a lifetime Republican, stepped over to the other party. That was in the 1936 Roosevelt campaign. If such an endorsement is tendered, it will undoubtedly be on a critical basis putting the Democratic candidate emphatically on the spot on issues

affecting labor.

The contract, raising wages \$1.90 a day, has raised the enthusiasm of the workers high. But the delegates face some serious problems in the eight days they convene. Among them is the decline of work in the industry with work irregular for most miners. Also the accident rate continues at substantially the same high levels it has been in the industry for years.

Lewis is pressing for a plan to increase the export of coal.

St. Louis Group Hits High Bail

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The Emergency Defense Committee for Smith Act Victims at a mass meeting here demanded the reduction of bail for the frameup victims. Five Missourians were arrested by the FBI on Sept. 17.

The meeting heard Dorothy Forest and William Sentner, two of the defendants who have been freed on bail reduced from \$25,000 to \$20,000 for Mrs. Forest and \$15,000 for Sentner. Mrs. Al Murphy, wife of one of the Smith Act victims and Aubrey Grossman, national representative of the Civil Rights Congress, also addressed the group.

Bail for Mrs. Forest was raised by friends and Sentner's bail was posted by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, of which he is international representative.

The meeting sent a wire to Justice Department head McGranery to protest the exorbitant bail under which James Forest, Al Murphy and Bob Manowitz are being held and demanded a reduction in bail.

Mass protests, pamphlets and other activities were planned in behalf of the progressive leaders.

Simon W. Cerson and Isidore Begun, recently acquitted Smith Act victims in New York, will be heard here at a mass meeting Oct. 11th.

Judge Rules

Witnesses Need

Not Appear on TV

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut ruled today that two witnesses before the Senate Crime Committee were within their rights in refusing to testify in the presence of television, radio and photographic apparatus.

Schweinhaut freed Morris Kleiman and Louis Rodkopf, both of Cleveland, of contempt of Congress charges.

The two men had been cited for refusal to answer questions of the Senate Committee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), March 10, 1951.

They refused to testify all television, radio and photographic equipment was removed from the room and persisted in their refusal even after TV cameras were turned away from them.

Village ALP to Honor Mrs. Bass On Thursday

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President, will be the guest of honor at a reception Thursday at 6:30 p.m. at the George Washington Hotel, 23d St. and Lexington Ave. The reception, under the auspices of the Village American Labor Party, will be followed by a rally to be addressed by Vito Marcantonio, the Rev. Edward McGowan, and ALP candidates for State Assembly, State Senate and Congress.

Candidates Molly Tallentire, Moses Wineman and Peter Hawley will give graphic descriptions of the election campaign.

Women Peace Leaders Honored; Spur Ballot Drive

Representatives of women's peace organizations in the Greater New York and Boston areas last Saturday honored their leaders with 2,000 ballots for a cease-fire, presented in a floral decoration based on a replica of Picasso's dove of peace. The 2,000 ballots

represented initial activity of the women in the great national referendum on a cease-fire. Women's organizations in these areas have undertaken quotas totaling 45,000 'yes' votes by Nov. 4.

The ballots were presented in honor of Dr. Clementina Paolone, national chairman, and Mrs. Helois Moorhead Robinson, national executive secretary, of the American Women for Peace.

About 500 representatives attended the reception Saturday afternoon at the Hotel Ansonia.

They heard Mrs. Mildred McAdory, executive board member of Furniture Workers Local No. 140, call on women workers and trade unionists to play a greater role in the fight for peace. Mrs. McAdory pledged to lead a campaign among these women, who "feel the connection between declining living standards and the war economy." The women work-ers also added, "a direct necessity of entering the referendum campaign, because 'at any time

they can receive a telegram notifying them of a son or brother or husband killed in action, or of the government's intention of drafting their sons and husbands for fighting overseas."

GREETINGS

Among those sending greetings to the reception were numerous peace organizations and prominent individuals, including Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party vice presidential nominee, and Mrs. Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker.

Mrs. Day urged that people express their peace feelings in the spirit of Christ, as expressed in the Sermon on the Mount. People who stand for peace, she said, should not pay taxes for war.

Paul Robeson, paying tribute to Dr. Paolone and Mrs. Robinson, also expressed pride in the contributions to the peace struggle from many persons in cultural professions. In addition to Robeson's song, the audience heard

tributes from Karen Morley, actress; Nadyne Brewer, singer; Lucy Brown and Ray Lev, pianists, and Lillian Goodman, folk-singer.

The reception was seen as a step in what Mrs. Robinson called "a new phase in the campaign of the struggle for a cease-fire in Korea." She added that the women would be able to achieve their aims if they developed greater unity, bringing into the struggle the masses of Negro women who "would be able to give real leadership in this struggle, since they feel it is a racist war, and link the fight to end it with the fight to end racist discrimination here at home."

The women's peace groups now look forward to other actions to fulfill their quota, such as an all-day mobilization of canvassers, and a demonstration in connection with United Nations Day, Oct. 24.

The meeting was chaired by Agnes Yankovich, N. Y. coordinator for the AWP, and Marjorie Grafton, Bronx AWP chairman.

Letters from Readers

A Visit to
Foley Square

NEW YORK
Editor, Daily Worker:

As a trade unionist wishing to see for myself how justice is being disposed at Foley Square Court House in the trial of the "15," I hid myself over for the morning session.

If there are still those who are gullible enough to believe that a fair trial is possible, I would suggest they take a day off and observe this frameup trial.

This macabre spectacle reminded me of the witchhunt trial in New England, when people were tortured and burned at the stake for holding views different from those in power at that time.

In conclusion I wish to say that more trade unionists and especially those in the leadership should pack the courtroom as observers and report back to the rank and file.

-L.L.

Lawyers Open Civil Rights Parley Friday

Lawyers from many parts of the U.S., including the Carolinas, West Virginia, Florida, and Georgia, have responded favorably to the invitation of the National Lawyers Guild to meet Friday, Saturday and Sunday in New York at the Park Sheraton Hotel in a National Conference on Civil Rights Legislation and Discrimination. Early Dickerson, national president of the Guild, announced yesterday.

The Guild plans to propose a civil rights statute for consideration by the 1953 Congress to restore the 14th Amendment to its original meaning, Dickerson said. Failure to enforce the 14th Amendment, said Dickerson: "is responsible for the large southern Negro population being oppressed."

Saturday's sessions will be devoted to enforcement of civil rights under existing laws, in relation to elections and the franchise, education and housing.

Among lawyers leading the workshop discussions will be Herman Taylor of North Carolina, Leonard B. Boudin of New York, Leon A. Ransom of Washington, A. T. Walden of Georgia and Jawn L. Sandifer of New York. Judge Hubert T. Delany and O. John Rogge of New York will preside over these sessions.

The final day will be concerned with discrimination against Negro lawyers and law students. Prof. John Frank of Yale University Law School and Thomas L. Roberts of Cambridge, Mass. will lead these discussions.



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When Vincent Hallinan Was a Great Grid Star

By LESTER RODNEY

It was in a little candy store-cafeteria in the Bronx over a quick cup of coffee between street meetings that I caught up with Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan and interviewed him about Vince Hallinan the athlete.

The well set up, medium built "Fighting Irishman" from the hills of San Francisco was one of the West Coast's most noted football players before he became its most noted union lawyer and defender. At San Francisco University "way back before I had kids of my own near college age," he said with a smile, he was captain of the football team. He was a center, down in the middle of the action he loved, passing the ball back ("not just putting it into the hands of the T quarterback like today!"), clearing out for the backs, blocking, tackling.

He became even more famous as the iron man center of the famed Agnetian Club, a semi-pro team operating out of San Francisco which took on and beat the top college and club teams up and down the coast.

"Ripley had me in his 'Believe It or Not' cartoon," he recalled, "Vincent Hallinan, football's iron man, played through five straight seasons without substitution."

"We were big news out there," he recalled. "The city had no professional football team then and we were the closest thing to it. Played before big crowds, got written up in the sport pages as big

Hallinan's Son Stars on Grid

Drake H. S. defeated Marin Catholic High 14-12 in San Francisco the other day.

P.S.—Kayo Hallinan, 16-year-old son of the Progressive Party presidential candidate, threw a Marin fullback for a 5-yard loss on Drake's one-foot line with a second left to play. Kayo, who plays a slam-bang center for Drake, was given a hero's ovation by his fellow-students.

PS. "A chip off the old block," said a happy Vincent Hallinan, who used to do some fancy grid-ironing himself.

as the colleges."

Outside, the voice of a local American Labor Party candidate boomed over the loud speaker... there was a big crowd, waiting for Hallinan, the fighting peace candidate.

"Those were rough games," he was recalling with the faint smile of nostalgia. "I knew all the tricks too, don't think I didn't. And the other teams were wary of starting a fist fight with me!"

And that's another story. It seems the young Hallinan was a college boxing champion, and so good that the professional middle-weight champion of the world, Fred Apostoli, San Francisco's Golden Boy, has confessed that the worst beating he ever took in the ring was when he boxed with Hallinan the amateur.

I asked him what weight he fought at, and he chuckled with the abrupt frankness of later years—"Listen," he said with a wave of the hand, "I could lick anyone, heavyweight or anything."

He mused about boxing for a moment.

"I was sparring with Butch not so long ago and suddenly I was sitting on the floor wondering what hit me. It was a new sensation. I didn't know whether to be dis-comforted or delighted!"

"The boys are all fine athletes," he said, "All of them. They all play on their school football teams, all can handle the gloves. . . . Butch is captain of his high school varsity swimming team, and Kayo captain of the junior varsity. They have bunches of fellows, Negro and white youngsters, up for some swimming lessons all the time. . . ."

"Darndest thing about their football though," he said, "I tell them to play the backfield, less hard work and more glory, and every last one of them winds up as a center. Guess it's a family defect."

Outside, Charles Collins, former hotel worker's organizer, was bringing cheers as he spoke of the man he was introducing, the fighting candidate for President who really represented the traditions of the Irish-American workers in this country, and Hallinan started out the store toward the sound truck.

I asked him if he still kept in shape.

"I have to," he laughed as he headed for his fourth speech of the day with eight more to go.

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

Acheson Worried As UN Session Approaches

which I believe has made the secretary peevish—is the fact that he is moving into what may be a crucial session of the General Assembly with his relations with the western powers far from satisfactory.

At the last session in Paris, it was noted by commentators very friendly to the State Department, American dictation was received with considerable resentment by other nations in the U.S. bloc. Although the U.S. won most of the votes, it won them by smaller margins and often only after making substantial concessions.

In the upcoming meeting, the strains and tensions on U.S. relations with Britain and France, particularly, which have increased during the past six months, can be expected to create very real difficulties for Acheson.

Most important of the issues, of course, is Korea, where bloodshed continues because of U.S. refusal to agree to the reasonable armistice terms offered by the North Koreans. Neither the British nor the French consider that they have had a sufficient voice in the negotiations and their domestic situations require a speedy ending of the war.

There is also the question of rearming Western Germany which the French basically oppose, despite their reluctant and conditional consent. There is the question of trade with the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies which is so vital to England and France but which has been forbidden by the U. S.

There are the constantly increasing demands for stepping up armaments made by the U.S. against the countries of the western bloc while, simultaneously,

the U. S. pursues a course of barring their exports to the U.S. And there is the open resentment of India, the Arab bloc and the countries of North Africa at the unrestrained greed of American imperialist policies.

A hint of the western European attitude was given several weeks ago when the French asked that general debate be postponed until after the U. S. elections. The British privately made a similar request and were joined by other countries. They argued that the U. S. government could not devote adequate attention to the issues while a national election was pending. But the real reason, as any well-informed correspondent could tell you, was that they believed the proceedings would be nothing more than a forum for anti-Soviet propaganda with no hope of achieving any settlement of outstanding issues because the U. S. would not be participating in good faith.

The U. S. declined to go along and as a result neither the British nor the French Foreign Minister will be here when the sessions open; they will arrive after Nov. 4.

No one knows better than Dean Acheson how hard it will be to hold these groups in line in his anti-Soviet bloc. When to use the carrot, when the club? When to threaten? When to bribe? These are the questions making the secretary irritable and peevish. At any rate, that's how I read the straws in the wind.



Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE sneers that the delegates to the Soviet Communist Party congress are "dramably dressed men and dowdy women." What, no Democratic minks or Nixon slush funds?

THE MIRROR is relieved only slightly to learn that the "personal physicians" of Eisenhower and Stevenson are in the (if McCarthy will excuse the expression) pink of health. But the Mirror thinks a "whole panel of experts" should give the candidates a checkup. Sure, doesn't every American mother yearn to know that the man who won't halt the Korea war is "physically tip-top"?

THE NEWS says the continuing drop in the number of Americans voting is not only "disgraceful," it's "dangerous." If the U. S. gets a dictatorship, it says, "you'll have no right to beef afterward." What the News deliberately omits to mention is that millions of Negro Americans are robbed of the right to vote, an unknown number of other minorities, like the Mexican-Americans are discouraged from voting, and—millions do not vote because they have no say in choosing the candidates, and no real choice between GOP and Democratic warmakers.

THE POST's Max Lerner, carefully not quoting a sentence by Stalin, announces that "like Stalin's other essays in Marxist theory, this one shows all the marks of his own style; pedestrian, pedantic, with scarcely a single telling phrase or flashing image." First, the scintillating Mr. Lerner is inaccurate. Second, he might ponder the fact that the world is far more eager to hear Stalin's clear and unadorned restatement of Soviet peace policy, than to hear Eisenhower's and Stevenson's pledge of continued war in Korea, no matter how "telling" their phrases or "flashing" their images.

THE TIMES' Harry Schwartz is the "professor" the paper hired to refute the Moscow reports of its own correspondent, Harrison Salisbury, when these show up the fakery in anti-Soviet propaganda. Today, we find the professor alleging that the Soviet Communists' congress continues the "systematic effort to build up 'Hate America' sentiment among the peoples of the Soviet Union. . . . Is Schwartz lying? Well, only a day earlier, Salisbury, writing from Moscow and not far's distance away from the State Department, posed the question: "Is the net volume of critical material about the U. S. in the Soviet press increasing?" The Times man refuted the allegation (fostered by Ambassador Kennan), declaring that a "close comparison" of the Soviet press today and in 1951, when Soviet writer Pospelov criticized Wall Street war aims "indicates that there has been no material change in the general content. . . . There HAS been a change somewhere, though. Before 1951, only Cabinet members here were brazenly talking of World War III. Now candidates for President are openly threatening to attack the Soviet Union and hurl the world into war.—R. F.

Coming in the weekend WORKER
Raining Our Schools, by Art Stiebel

Daily Worker

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CP CONGRESS IN SOVIET UNION

THE CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY of the Soviet Union takes place while the candidates of the two Wall Street parties are each making their speeches about "the menace of Communism."

But if any American looks at what the Congress is saying and doing in the Soviet Union and contrasts it with what the two Wall Street parties stand for, he will see for himself what the truth really is. The truth is that neither old party candidate wants to end the war in Korea; neither candidate has the slightest word of opposition to the dangerous rearming of the war machines of the German and Japanese ruling cliques that tried to cut America's throat in World War II. Neither candidate, nor Truman in the White House, has the slightest plan for peace in the world, nor any hope for trade or peaceful negotiation, nor any letdown in the backbreaking taxes which come from the enormous sixty-billion dollar a year racket known as "defense."

On the other hand, the latest article of Stalin, and the opening speeches of Malenkov and Molotov, emphasize that the Soviet Union has no intention of attacking anyone. It does not need to raid markets, seize raw materials and enslave labor the way the capitalist states do. They emphasize what is obvious to the world—that if Washington is swiftly building up air bases all around the borders of the Soviet Union, forcing itself on its frightened "allies" by threatening them with economic punishment if they object, this can only be for the sake of waging war.

THE SOVIET SPOKESMEN repeat their warning to mankind that the piling up of atom bombs and armaments—the so-called "positions of strength"—can only lead to a situation where the men piling up the guns will start using them on a world scale.

The so-called "positions of strength" mean inevitable war unless the peoples of all countries insist that their governments halt this rush to war, and replace war policies by policies of negotiation, trade and cease-fire. The people's opposition has thus far stayed the hands of the atom bomb maniacs. The people can impose peace now, even though the blocking of the present war danger will not end the economic causes of the war danger.

The Soviet spokesmen—as they did in the days of the brewing Munich betrayal of the 1930s—warn all thinking people that the war danger is not only a danger of an attack by the men in the U. S. who now mouth Hitler's slogan of "liberating" the Socialist peoples by fire and massacre; it is also a dire danger of wars among the rival capitalist states themselves. This is most obvious in the actions of the men in London and Washington who armed Berlin and Tokyo and found that they had armed assassins who were reaching for their own throats. The tragedy is that these men are repeating this crime against the United States and the peoples of Western Europe once more. The result can only be national disaster if this policy which is organized and supported by Truman, Eisenhower and Stevenson is not halted by popular opposition.

WHILE THE Soviet people display tremendous confidence in their ability to stick to their inspiring job of building up higher and higher standards of peaceful living, the leaders of the old parties here rant and rave every day about their achievements in piling up instruments of mass torture and death.

We see an Eisenhower calling for a war of "liberation." We see a Nixon ranting for a future war "against Yalta enslavement." We hear a Dulles proclaiming that we "cannot tolerate" the existence of the Socialist states. We see a Truman and a Stevenson echoing all these ravings against the Soviet people, bragging of their fascist "allies" in Bonn and Tokyo, and flatly refusing to halt the killing in Korea.

BACK IN THE 1930's, evil men branded peace as "the Kremlin line" because they wanted to hurl Hitler against the USSR. Evil men are doing the same today.

Let us all—regardless of party or voting preference—denounce the men of war and armaments. Let us pile up a big vote for the cease-fire ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass. Let us rouse our neighbors and shop mates of all parties to demand a cease-fire in Korea, with the POW issue to be negotiated later. Let us act to save our country if we are to avert the terrible things the sponsors of the new "anti-Communist" fascist Axis are planning for our nation.



A Battered Derby and Cane Now Subversive to Gov't

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The only thing wrong with our country, if we are to believe our newest attorney general, is the presence in it of persons who happened not to have been here. And the greatest menace of all in his opinion seems to be a little fellow with a small moustache, a battered derby hat and a funny walking stick, who shuffles comically when he walks.

As I sat in Thursday on James P. McGranery's first press conference since he was named to head up the Justice Department, I found it difficult at first to comprehend the angry emotionalism of his attack on Charlie Chaplin. But when he acknowledged that he had had his eye on Chaplin for many years, since long before he became attorney general, I began to understand.

James P. McGranery, for all his Irish forebears, has a profound dislike for the foreign born. He looks on them as unwelcome guests whom, with rare exceptions, we ought to evict at the first opportunity. The exceptions would be those who are properly grateful for our charity and who obediently sing praises to us and all our institutions. For them, he agrees, there ought to be some kind of quarters in the city poorhouse, neat but not lavish.

In short, for those Americans who have not been born in this country, McGranery proposes to require a standard of conformity which is not demanded of others who are Americans by accident of birth.

McGranery confessed that he has no evidence that Chaplin has violated any of our laws—that he has done anything for which a native-born American could be punished. "There have been utterances," he said. "There have been contradictions." This gibberish eventually resolved itself into the bare statement that "the newspapers" had raised charges against Chaplin.

Pressed by reporters, McGranery defensively specified that Chaplin had been charged with being a member of the Communist Party, that he had violated somebody's moral code, and that "he had made statements of a leering, sneering attitude toward a country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him." To use the attorney general's exact words.

It would be useful to know what these "leering, sneering" words were; the attorney general declined to supply them.

In any event it is clear that what has enraged McGranery is the fact that Chaplin apparently has never accepted the second-class status which McGranery would like to assign to him.

It is demonstrable that Chaplin loves America as much as any native born citizen. He has lived here for 40 years and he has devoted those years to portraying us and our life as truthfully, as sympathetically, as honestly as he knew how. He could pay us no higher compliment than that of being frank with us. And if he has been enriched, he has also enriched us—the movie industry by millions of dollars and the American people by countless hours of unforgettable entertainment.

There is only one Charlie Chaplin, and it would rank as a major tragedy if McGranery were to succeed in his vendetta against him. But there is another, vaster tragedy to be inferred from McGranery's arrogant attitude toward the foreign born. He has unveiled his campaign against them with an announcement that racketeers and gangsters not born here will be deported; if naturalized, they will be stripped of their citizenship. What fraudulent nonsense to contend that organized crime in the United States is even mainly the work of foreign-born, and that by deporting foreign-born criminals we "get at the root" of all crime!

Even McGranery knows this to be false, but behind his tactic there is a darker purpose. Foreign-born "Communists," too, will be deported and wherever possible, stripped of their citizenship. If Chaplin's oblique criticism of some of our institutions makes him a "Communist" in the eyes of McGranery, what foreign-born citizen will be safe from McGranery's dragnet? The "newspapers" say Chaplin is a Communist; there are newspapers which say Eleanor Roosevelt, Owen Lattimore, Frances Bidde, Walter White, and many others are "un-American."

A native-born American may view such newspaper attacks angrily or indifferently, depending on his temperament. But a foreign-born American so attacked by the meanest Hearst sheet goes immediately onto McGranery's blacklist for deportation or denaturalization.

"Our final goal, which we approach with vigorous determination," said McGranery at his press conference, "is to restore the dignity of citizenship."

His actions against Costello, against the "Communists," against Charles Chaplin, are directed to this goal, he said.

"This should be a salutary lesson for the youth of our land who are striving to determine for themselves what it means to be a citizen," said McGranery.

A strange lesson, indeed, on the meaning of citizenship! It would rewrite and distort the doctrine of equality and brotherhood. It would condemn the foreign-born to the humiliation of existing perpetually at the bottom end of a degrading caste system. It would extinguish the hope which the Chaplin Story once kindled in the hearts of exiles who sought haven at our shores.

It was long ago noted," wrote Bosley Crowther in the New York Times on Sept. 28, "that Mr. Chaplin's 'little tramp' had particular appeal to first-generation Americans—the new immigrants—in this land. To them, the little fellow was a symbol of courage and a sort of grotesque dignity confronted with vast and alien forces which baffled but never conquered him. They felt a definite kinship . . . and while he rocked them with happy laughter, he also transmitted comfort and strength. Mr. Chaplin helped in the making of many Americans."

Back in the old Twenty-fourth ward of West Philadelphia, where McGranery used to be ward leader, there are thousands of foreign-born and first-generation Americans who feel this way about Charlie Chaplin. They are undoubtedly puzzled and disquieted by McGranery's program of persecution. Their votes were useful to the candidate; their sorrows are of no concern to the attorney general.

But somehow I think the story will not conclude on the sad note, with Charlie dejectedly shuffling off down the road until his slight figure vanishes in the setting sun. I think an aroused public opinion will defeat McGranery in the Chaplin case and, taking courage from that victory, go on to reassert the fundamental principle of equality of all Americans, native and foreign-born, with second-class status for none. And the cocky little fellow with the small moustache and the battered derby will once again, with infinite care, place a red rose in the buttonhole of his shabby coat and finally admit that some little walking stick.

Trial

(Continued from Page 3)
cism. The Communist Party was the logical inheritor of all the things I fought for during my life."

Earlier, Miss Flynn told how in 1928 she toured the nation in the fight against the framing of Sacco and Vanzetti. She said she went to New England, investigated the case and recommended it to the Workers Defense Union as a labor case.

During the Sacco-Vanzetti tour she became seriously ill and was compelled to remain under a physician's care in Oregon.

It was during this long period of illness, she said, that she learned of the program of the Communist Party.

She said she heard how the Communists were organizing the unemployed in the 1930's, for relief and jobless insurance, how they were fighting all over the country, and especially in the South, for equal rights for the Negro people, how they were laying the groundwork for organization of the big industrial unions.

NET FOSTER

She told of her experiences as an IWW organizer in the 1918 Paterson, N.J., silk strike, the Passaic textile strike in 1928, the 1909-

1910 free speech fights in Spokane, Wash., and Missoula, Mont. She said it was during her activities in Spokane, where free speech was finally won with a mass campaign against a local law banning IWW meetings, that she met William Z. Foster, now chairman of the Communist Party.

She told how, as a leader of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Workers Defense Union, she crusaded for freedom of Tom Mooney.

She told how she flung herself into the work of defending the thousands of foreign-born and native workers arrested during the Palmer Raids by J. Edgar Hoover's Justice Department agents.

Judge Edward J. Dimock barred any mention of the force and violence she saw inflicted on the workers by the employers and their agents.

In order to enter this into the trial record, Mrs. Mary Kaufman, defense attorney, made an "offer of proof" in absence of the jury.

CASES OF VIOLENCE

If permitted, Mrs. Kaufman said, Miss Flynn would have testified that during the Paterson silk strike, police beat the strikers with clubs and fired at them, killing one that in the Passaic strike "violence was perpetrated against the workers day after day," that in the Lawrence textile strike in 1912, one worker was bayoneted and killed, a policeman shot a woman striker to death and that Ettore Giovanetti and another strike leader were framed on a murder charge, of which they were later acquitted.

Judge Dimock also refused to allow Miss Flynn to tell of conversations she had with Weinstone during this Passaic strike. Defense lawyers who pointed out the court had permitted prosecution witnesses to testify at great lengths concerning alleged statements by defendants.

Miss Flynn testified that Weinstone was active in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, and that he was an organizer of the New York State C. P. at the time.

Miss Flynn testified she met defendant Alexander Trachtenberg during her early days in the Socialist Party. Trachtenberg was

the head of the Rand School of Social Science at that time.

William Z. Foster and the late Ella Reeve Bloor, Miss Flynn said, signed her application to join the C. P.

Miss Flynn explained to the jury the organizational structure of the party, showing how its policies were arrived at through democratic discussion and how its officers were democratically elected at conventions.

Miss Flynn will continue her direct testimony at 10:30 a.m. today.

Rally

(Continued from Page 1)
grew on the People's Rights Party in the 19th C.D. in Brooklyn, charged the Smith Act trials "are criminal proceedings in form but political trials in fact."

He credited the acquittal victories to the fight of the 11 Communist leaders, their attorneys, the team of lawyers in the present Foley Square trial, and the work of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference which sponsored the meeting.

"It would not have been possible without the position taken by people and organizations who are in sharp disagreement with us on many questions," Gerson said, referring to the CIO, ADA, ACLU and men like Ted O. Thackrey and I. F. Stone and many others.

Most of all, he declared, the victory was the reflection of rising mass opposition to the war policies of the administration and the alarm felt over curbs on democratic liberties. In his own 13 C.D., he said, more than 4,300 voters, "rejecting red-baiting, nominated me for Congress."

Gerson urged that the Smith Act be projected into the election campaign and called for a huge registration.

Pettis Perry, Negro CP leader, declared that one of the most "bitter fruits" of the Korean war—"a war against the colored people in Asia"—was its aid and comfort to the Ku Klux Klan terrorists at home. "Not since the days of slavery has so fierce a war been waged upon the Negro people in the U. S.," he said.

This terror, Perry asserted, is "but the domestic counterpart of a war policy to subjugate the colored peoples of the world."

Every candidate for public office from President down, he said, "must be told to take a stand on a cease-fire in Korea now."

Miss Claudia Jones, Negro Smith Act defendant, said the Bill of Rights could not be cut up "like a pie—a piece for the Republicans, a piece for the Democrats—and none for the Communists."

Exposing the anti-democratic threats voiced by Eisenhower and Stevenson to "deal mercilessly with Communists," Miss Jones said that unless these words were thrown back into the teeth of the candidates by the American people, "concentration camps" would become the hallmarks of the nation's "liberty," and not merely for Communists, but for all Americans.

"The political persecution of the Communists threatens the freedom of all Americans," Gerson declared. "It is not possible to deny liberty to the Communists and retain it for anybody else."

He cited how a neighbor's son—a student at Columbia University—borrowed a Marxist classic from him the other day for class reading. The book was used as "evidence" at the trial.

"May I ask," Gerson said, "whether the president of Columbia University, now on leave of absence and running for public office (Eisenhower), does hereby become what the government prosecutor calls a 'co-conspirator'?"

Malenkov

(Continued from Page 1)
USSR and other nations.

Malenkov delivered the principal address. He spoke just slightly less than five hours, presenting an exhaustive analysis of the party's history since the war and postwar internal and foreign policy.

Malenkov made the opening speech of the 19th party congress—the first since 1939. His audience included Premier Josef Stalin and 1,500 delegates and Communist leaders from foreign countries.

Malenkov spoke of the "deterioration of the international situation with a threat of a new war by the American-English aggressive bloc."

The U. S. government, he said, immediately after World War II renounced the policy agreed on by the wartime allies as embodied in the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

"By means of a whole series of aggressive actions the U. S. rendered the international situation more acute and created a danger of a new war," he said.

The party secretary also struck out at the North Atlantic treaty organization. The NATO, he said, is aggressive toward the USSR and disguises itself under the name of "defensive bloc against communism."

In order to implement its "criminal adventures," Malenkov said, U. S. military bases have been established in different countries close to the Soviet border.

Malenkov's report on the economic situation followed the thesis presented by Premier Stalin in an article printed last week in the party magazine "Bolshevik." He spoke of the steady weakening of the capitalist system—particularly in France and Italy—and the establishment of a new center of world reaction in the U. S.

From this center of world reaction, he said, comes the principal threat to peace, to freedom, and

the national independence of peoples.

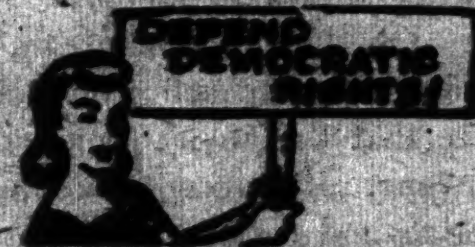
Regarding the world economic situation, Malenkov said that two general lines of development are noticeable.

The first, he said, is one of uninterrupted advance of the "peaceful economy of the USSR" and the countries of the peoples' democracies, while the other is recurrent crises of capitalism.

Malenkov said the decisions of the congress would inspire the party and the Soviet people to exceed the goals of the new economic plan and thus achieve further successes in a Soviet transition from "socialism to communism."

Malenkov said of the war danger that "Our cause is invincible. We must strongly hold the steering wheel in our hands, follow our own path and not yield to provocations and intimidations."

He said that a third world war would lead to the complete collapse of world capitalism.



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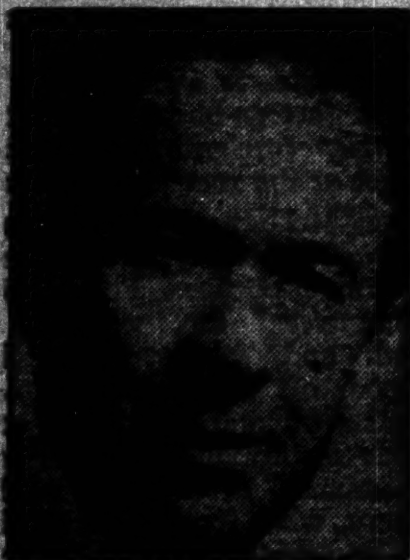
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Foster's Comprehensive History On Communist Party Now on Sale

William Z. Foster's monumental History of the Communist Party is being issued this week by International Publishers. Its 600 pages present a comprehensive survey of the Socialist and Communist movements in this country for over 100 years.

The book shows how Socialist ideas arose with the development of the American working class, and analyzes the impact of Marxist thought upon American workers. It discusses the political trends in the 19th century labor movement and in the Socialist Labor and Socialist parties. It describes the founding of the Communist Party in 1919 and shows how American

Marxists have worked for a policy and a party which would represent the interests of the working people and carry them forward on the road to socialism.

The book assesses the role of the Communist Party in the great democratic upsurge after 1929 and its activities in the fight against fascism before and during World War II. It deals with the postwar struggles of the Communist Party against growing reaction and for peace, civil rights, and the rights of the Negro people.

Throughout, the activities and ideas of the Socialist and Communist Movements are set against the major historical events of each era.



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

BOOK ON MALAN SHOWS PARALLEL WITH McCARRAN

THE CHOICE BEFORE SOUTH AFRICA. By E. S. Sachs. Philosophical Library. New York. 216 pp. \$5.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Even the AFL hierarchy permitted a condemnation of the violent racism of the South African government at the recent AFL convention, and such reactionary newspapers as the New York Herald Tribune have found themselves denouncing the barbarism of the Malan regime.

For Americans, one of the most interesting aspects of "The Choice Before Us," by a leader of the struggle against the government of South Africa, Premier Malan, is the deadly parallel between the events in South Africa and the U. S.

The U. S. is the most industrialized country in the world. South Africa's technological development has been aborted by its unlimited use of the cheap, compulsory labor of the Negro people. The historical development of the two nations has been different.

But in this account of what "apartheid" (jimmie segregation and exploitation of the Negro people in South Africa) means in practice, and how laws against "communism" are used against EVERY foe of the government in power, the author is at the same time showing Americans what THEIR country can be in a few years if the McCarran and Smith Acts and the increasing violence against the Negro people are permitted to run unchecked.

E. Solomon Sachs, who as head of the South African Garment Workers Union has been one of the militant fighters against Malan racism, tells how his country's own variant of the Smith and McCarran acts; the Suppression of Communism Act, has been used to smash the trade unions, no matter how conservative. "The extremely conservative former president of the South African Trades and Labor Council, Mr. A. J. Dornas, who had on more than one occasion publicly attacked Communism," Sachs writes, "was labeled a Communist."

Sachs shows how the Act "contains a definition of 'communism' which is sufficiently wide to embrace any liberal who advocates racial tolerance or any trade unionist who urged higher wages for workers."

For Americans, the message of this book is plain. The McCarthy-McCarran path is laid out parallel to the Malan road, down which South Africa is being forced toward fascism and a state whose prevailing code is the merciless

oppression of the Negro people. That the Big Lie of anti-communism is manipulated by Malan just as it is being used by the Republican and Democratic politicians and press here emphasizes the fact that those Americans who condemn Malanism in South Africa should logically denounce the same kind of white supremacy and witchhunting poison in the U.S.A. At one witchhunt trial conducted by the Malan government, a police informer said the Garment Worker (union paper) was full of "Communist propaganda." Asked for an example, the informer pointed to a picture of Abraham Lincoln (he signed the Emancipation Proclamation, remember) in the paper, and stated: "In my opinion, this man is one of the greatest Communists."

No American can afford an attitude of superiority toward the South African toleration of such obvious absurdity when it is clear that the Truman loyalty oath, the State Department passport screenings, the McCarran probes and the Smith Act trials are driving America to precisely such a point where praise for a Lincoln would stamp one as a subversive. Sachs shows how the exploitation of the migratory Negro workers in the mines of South Africa has contributed to the decline of agriculture and the failure to create a skilled, better-paid labor force has barred the development of the national economy.

He graphically shows how Malanism, the thought-control-by-terror of the racist organization, Broederband, has warped culture and education in South Africa.

However, despite his own militant struggle against Malan racism, and despite his recognition that anti-communism is an anti-democratic, anti-labor device, Sachs' personal courage seems superior to his political program. He calls for a slow, reformist change in the use and treatment of migratory Negro labor, and he holds out the South African Labor Party, itself a white chauvinist movement, as the hope for South African progress. At the same time, he virtually ignores the role and influence of the Communist Party. And, attesting to a lack of clear insight into the relation of Malan fascism to the world situation, he says little about the cold war and the drive of Wall Street for world conquest, with only a passing reference to the Wall Street-initiated anti-Communist hysteria and its effect on South Africa.



John Pittman's Review Praised

Editor Feature Section:

Although I didn't see "Wedding in Japan" I feel that I must comment on the tone of some of the letters which have appeared in the Daily Worker discussing John Pittman's review of the play.

There seems to be a feeling in two of the letters (signed D. A. and M. T.) that cultural workers somehow should be exempted from the kind of penetrating criticism which all aspects of work, and particularly work in the field of ideology, must have if it is to reflect a sound, workingclass approach.

The writer (M. T.) who equates typographical errors in the Daily Worker with ideological criticism betrays an immaturity unworthy of any progressive. Aside from which, the Daily Worker has always been an example of the correct use of criticism and self-criticism—about basic questions of ideology particularly.

I am sure that John Pittman's criticism, which seemed to me to be a masterpiece of analysis, and the subsequent discussion, can only help the author and actors of the production—as well as the audiences who saw the play. Many of my friends who have seen "Wedding in Japan" have told me Pittman's review helped them to see their own mistake in unreservedly accepting the play when they saw it.

IRWIN SILBER.



A CONCERT by Paul Robeson sponsored by Class No. 26, Mother A. M. E. Zion Church will be held at the church, 140 W. 137 St., Thursday night, Oct. 9 at 8:30.

The pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church—the second largest in Harlem—Dr. R. C. Robeson, the noted singer's brother.

Robeson will be assisted by his accompanist, Lawrence Brown, and the Rev. Arthur Hodge, assistant pastor of the Church.

A novel program of work and music has been arranged by Robeson.

Admission is \$1. Tickets may be obtained at the church or at the newspaper Freedom, 52 W. 125 St.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney.

... And So We Come to THE Big One

JOE BLACK SAT in front of his locker in the Dodger dressing room beneath old Ebbets Field and said smilingly yes, he was ready for the seventh game, as ready as he'd ever be. He was holding a huge bundle of unopened letters, riffling through to see the postmarks. They were from all over the country, mostly from the south, but from everywhere. Most were just addressed "Joe Black, Brooklyn Dodger," "Joe Black, Ebbets Field," "Joe Black, Brooklyn."

What's in them? "Oh," the rookie of the year said looking down at the thick pile, "Wishing me good luck, telling me to beat those Yankees and things like that mostly."

It's Joe Black on the mound in the big ball game today. The end of the line. Next game opening Day, 1953. He's the pitcher for the game which determines whether the Dodgers bring down the champions and step up on top, whether Brooklyn and Brooklyn fans anywhere else—like those who wrote all the letters to Black—are celebrating by dusk. It's a rough load for a first year man to carry but it is peculiarly fitting that Black is the one to assume it. He has carried the load all year. Without him where would the Dodgers have been? Second? Maybe third? Certainly not in here even with the three time championship Yanks in the World Series after six years.

He doesn't talk, act or pitch like a rookie, Joe Black. . . . You don't have to worry one bit about talking to him before his big game, for fear of upsetting him, or finding him edgy. . . . This is a mature star. The very word "rookie" seems strangely out of place.

Another writer came up. "Gonna beat them tomorrow, Joe?"

"Don't know," said Black, pulling on his street socks. "Let's just say the Series keeps going the way it's been going, we win one, they win one, we win one, they win one, we win one. . . ."

That was Manager Dressen's theme too. "It's our turn again tomorrow and Joe Black's our man to win it," he chirped clogging to the shower on wooden sandals.

Duke Snider, whose two home runs represented the sum total of the Brooklyn attack this day, was told he had tied Ruth and Gehrig's record with his fourth homer.

"That's wonderful," said, "But we'd rather win the ball game." He snorted. "That's the second Series I've tied. In 1949 I struck out right tired."

(Snider was in good company even tying that record—the man he tied was Rogers Hornsby.)

The Dodgers dressed quietly but not moodily. There seemed an air of quiet confidence in their ability to win the big one, to go ahead one more time. Got a lot of confidence in their pitcher.

THE YANKS RATE credit for winning this one. Their backs were against the wall. They went into the 7th trailing 1-0 after Duke Snider's blast over the wall had rocked Vic Raschi. Nine more outs and they were the ex-champs. But Berra hit the tying shot over the wall. Woodling singled, took second on a balk as the ball slipped from young Loes' hand, and then with two out, Raschi himself banged the hit that put the Yanks ahead.

In the 8th Mickey Mantle hit the "insurance" blast. It was a prodigious fly that settled deep in the left-center seats. I'm trying to remember if I ever saw another left-handed batter put one that far back into left and I don't think so. Mantle, Snider and Dick Suter are the

only lefty swingers came to mind up into the seats and none so far. This Mantle. . . .

There were some said Loes blew up. . . . just like Loes, go good for awhile and then blow. . . . etc. etc. Be fair to the young man from Astoria. What's so bad about giving 3 runs in 8 and two-thirds innings of pitching in a World Series game against the Yanks? Preacher Roe won his game 5-3 and was lauded.

He was up against a rough customer in Vic Raschi, the cool veteran World Series winner. But the Dodgers got Vic out of there in the 8th. With one away the red hot Snider took one ball and cowtailed another soaring home run over the scoreboard. No Brooklyn player had ever hit more than one home run in a World Series. The father of four-year-old Kevin Snider of Los Angeles has now hit FOUR. This should be the push to put him on the rails next spring for his best year, the full unfolding of his intriguing possibilities.

Then with two out George Shuba lined an outside pitch to left for two bases. Casey Stengel waved to the bullpen. Allie Reynolds. Casey was shooting the works. Reynolds was his pitcher for tomorrow to face Black for the third time. Now he was throwing him in here with one day's rest to protect the lead. It had to be thus. There was no tomorrow for the Yanks if they couldn't win this. The Dodgers were moving, at home, out to finish it, with something of Sunday's heroic momentum still with them. There was nobody else on the Yankee staff except Reynolds to come in and meet and overpower all these factors. . . . tomorrow could take care of itself.

As Reynolds strode in and took his warmup pitches, one of the youngsters selling candy, scorecards et al began a rufel shout "Hey, get your lineups for tomorrow's game! Lineup and batting order for tomorrow's game!"

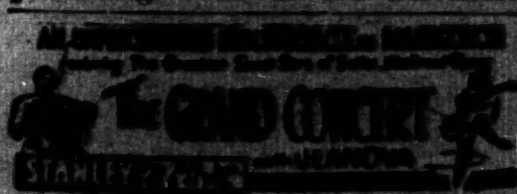
It wasn't funny for Brooklyn fans. He whooped through five batters, and even when Furillo walked with one out there was something about the way Allie was throwing that made the one run lead seem like ten.

Seventh game, folks. Two closely matched clubs but from here it looks as if the 6th victory cost the Yanks a mile too much when they had to throw in the second of their big aces. The Dodgers now hold the pitching advantage. Reynolds will be around sometime or other, but he's 35 and flesh and blood. . . . But some flesh! Especially that right arm.

SHORT NOTES—The crowd was 4,000 short of capacity. Not the first time in series history people never dreamed they could get in and didn't even try. Speculators around the field clutching fistfuls of tickets were finding no takers at half price as the game time rolled around. Does your heart bleed for them too? . . . Gil Hodges is looking very sorry up there, and is costing the Dodgers, hitless all six games, he fanned feebly three times and was finally batted for. . . . market value going down.

Dodgers chortling at Yanks looking at inspiring Sunday. "Don't these guys know how to lose any more?" one asked. The picture of one play showing Sain safe at first on one of the disputed plays, but Dressen made an interestingly cynical remark "How do you know that's really the ball?"

The weather prediction of "cloudy and showery" was about as accurate as the pre-series predictions that the Yanks would breeze in four or five.



Yankees

(Continued from Page 1)

ally to second base. After pitching three balls to Billy Martin, Loes got the count to 3 and 3, then induced him to go for a pop-up pitch and Billy Cox grabbed the ball easily.

That left only Raschi, one of the notoriously weak hitters in the business.

The big pitcher cracked a come-back grounder which struck Loes on the left leg and bounced away so sharply that it went past Hodges and into right field for a crazy single and Woodling scored from second.

As it turned out that was the marginal run, but Mantle made the margin more secure with a resounding home run smash into the left center field stands to lead off the eighth inning. It was a mighty good thing he did.

The Dodgers' prize "Mr. Sock" Snider came musclin in again in the eighth and hit his fourth series homer, also over the right field screen, to make the score 3 to 2. That was the wa yit ended, but there was much drama before the final out.

Raschi retired Jackie Robinson on a sharp fly for the second out of the inning. But when Shuba hit a double deep to center field, manager Casey Stengel decided Raschi needed help and put in an S. O. S. to the bull pen for Reynolds.

Speedy Sandy Amores, the rookie Cuban, went in to run for the slow Shuba, but he never got a chance to unwind. For Reynolds mowed down Campanella on a called third strike to end the threat.

The Yankees, who felt that they could use some more runs, came close to getting them in the ninth. After Reynolds grounded out, Gil McDougald and Phil Rizzuto singled successively to put runners on first and third. Dessen called on Preacher Roe to replace Loes and the lanky lefty, not wanting to give switch hitter Mantle anything good to look at, walked him on four pitches.

Reuther Demands Adjustments On Pay, Pensions in Auto Pacts

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, today demanded that the auto industry accept UAW proposals for "economic adjustments" in the five-year contracts on wages and pensions. Reuther told newsmen, "We are dealing with people here, not a legalistic static document. You can't put people in a deep freezer for five years."

He said that if the owners do not see the wisdom of the union's position, then a union attitude is certain "to be reflected on the assembly line."

"You can't put people in a deep freezer for five years."

He said that if the owners do not see the wisdom of the union's position, then a union attitude is certain "to be reflected on the as-

sembly line." "You can't hide behind legalism and isolate people from the company's attitude," he declared. "People will know the attitude (of the company) and it will be reflected in their jobs. It won't be necessary for Walter Reuther to tell them. They'll know."

The "economic adjustments" mentioned by Reuther would add 21 cents of the money so far received since 1950 in escalator raises to the base rate; limit future possible wage because of a decline in living costs, to 5 cents; increase the annual improvement raise from 4 cents to 5 cents, and increase pension benefits to offset living costs since the contracts were adopted.

Negotiations with the big three (GM, Ford and Chrysler) are under way, with Reuther reported

heading up talks with GM's C. E. Wilson, and with Ken Bannon leading the talks with Ernest Breech and John Bugas, vice-presidents of Ford.

Labor Party Issues Campaign Handbook

A 1952 election campaign handbook for American Labor Party candidates, speakers and canvassers has been issued, it is announced by ALP state headquarters.

The ALP has announced an intensive registration and enrollment drive through sound-truck street rallies throughout the state, radio, leaflets and house-to-house visits.

Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senator, will open the ALP radio series over WMCA tomorrow (Tuesday) from 8:45 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Students

(Continued from Page 1)

back." "Let's end the inquisition. Give the teachers their position." "Join our demonstration. Fight for education."

Among organizations represented by speakers in defense of the suspended teachers was the Metropolitan chapter of the National Students Association, comprising 90,000 students in this area. Other organizations represented were: Students for Freedom, Queens College; Committee to Defend Our Teachers, Brooklyn College; Committee in Defense of Prof. Reiss, Hunter College; N. Y. Conference for Peace, Academic and End Discrimination, as well as student groups of CCNY.

MAP RALLIES IN NORTHWEST TO AID SMITH ACT VICTIMS

SEATTLE, Oct. 6.—A series of rallies, including the Oct. 15 appearance here of Simon W. Gerson, acquitted Smith Act defendant, were scheduled as a quickly-organized Northwest Citizens Defense Committee laid plans for immediate launching of a \$75,000 defense fund campaign to take this state's Smith Act cases direct to the people of the Northwest.

In addition to the major mass meeting to be addressed by Gerson, New York State Communist Party leader and one of the first to smash the Smith Act frameup pattern by winning acquittal, a series of meetings with Abner Green, veteran fighter for the foreign born, and local defendants were scheduled within the next five days.

Green will address audiences in Seattle, Aberdeen, Tacoma, Everett and Spokane.

Smith Act defendants scheduled to appear at one or more of these meetings include Henry P. Huff, state Communist Party chairman; John Dasebach, state Civil Rights Congress director; William J. Pennock, Washington Pension Union president; Karly Larsen, CIO International Woodworkers District 23 first vice-president; and Barbara

Hartle, State Communist Party leader.

In its initial statement the citizens' defense group said:

"The Northwest Smith Act cases in matter of actual fact, are being tried now, and will be tried between now and the opening of the formal court trial some weeks hence.

"We are confident these cases can be won. At the same time we recognize they will only be won in the court of public opinion, if the facts regarding the innocence of these defendants and their magnificent contributions to the people's struggles over the years are brought to the attention of hundreds of thousands of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana citizens.

"The Truman Administration seeks to make these defendants out as criminals. We must expose this outrageous slander. We must establish in the mind of the public the truth that these are political trials, that these defendants are on trial for opposing the anti-labor, anti-Negro war policies of a corrupt gang in government."

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